10/085,239
Search Notes
2/3/05

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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	4	OCT 28	KOREAPAT now available on STN
NEWS	5	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS	6	DEC 01	LISA now available on STN
NEWS	7	DEC 09	12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	10	DEC 17	COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	JAN 26	CA/CAPLUS - Expanded patent coverage to include the Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT)

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005

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=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     1 FEB 2005  HIGHEST RN 824390-04-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    1 FEB 2005  HIGHEST RN 824390-04-7

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s (carbenoxolone or carbeneoxolone or carbenoxalone)/cn
             1 CARBENOXOLONE/CN
             0 CARBENEOXOLONE/CN
             0 CARBENOXALONE/CN
L1           1 (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN

=> s (phenylarsine oxide or oxophenylarsine)/cn
             1 PHENYLARSINE OXIDE/CN
             1 OXOPHENYLARSINE/CN
L2           1 (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN

=> s citral/cn
L3           1 CITRAL/CN

=> s ("4-methylpyrazole" or fomepizole)/cn
             1 "4-METHYLPYRAZOLE"/CN
             1 FOMEPIZOLE/CN
L4           1 ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN

=> s (disulphiram or disulfiram)/cn
             0 DISULPHIRAM/CN
             1 DISULFIRAM/CN
L5           1 (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN

=> s "3-mercaptopropionic acid"/cn
L6           1 "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

=> d l1-l6
'L1-L6' IS NOT A VALID ACCESSION NUMBER

The number entered is not a valid accession number in this file.
Enter "HELP ACCESSION" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of valid
accession number formats in the current file.

=> d l1
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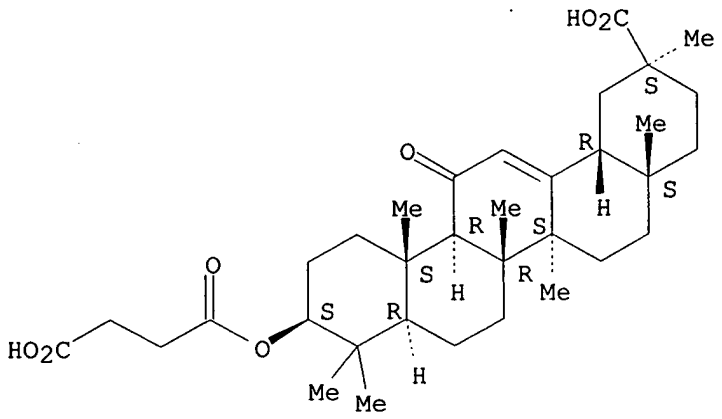
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 5697-56-3 REGISTRY
CN Olean-12-en-29-oic acid, 3-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)-11-oxo-, (3β,20β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Olean-12-en-30-oic acid, 3β-hydroxy-11-oxo-, hydrogen succinate (7CI, 8CI)
CN Olean-12-en-30-oic acid, 3β-hydroxy-11-oxo-, succinate (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3-O-(β-Carboxypropionyl)-11-oxo-18β-olean-12-en-30-oic acid
CN 3β-Hydroxy-11-oxoolean-12-en-30-oic acid hydrogen succinate
CN Biogastrone
CN **Carbenoxolone**
CN Glycyrrhetinic acid hydrogen succinate
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 13020-80-9, 60093-85-8, 108064-10-4
MF C34 H50 O7
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

325 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
326 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 12

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 637-03-6 REGISTRY
CN Arsine, oxophenyl- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Benzene, arsenoso- (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Arsenosobenzene
CN Arzene
CN NSC 42470
CN **Oxophenylarsine**
CN **Phenylarsine oxide**
CN Phenylarsoxane
DR 8052-79-7
MF C6 H5 As O
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)

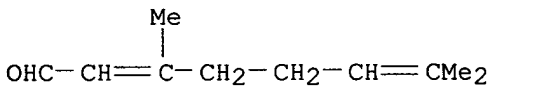
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

359 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
361 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 13

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 5392-40-5 REGISTRY
CN 2,6-Octadienal, 3,7-dimethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-al
CN 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal
CN **Citral**
CN Lemarome N
CN Lemsyn GB
CN NSC 6170
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 433282-33-8, 8022-94-4, 96680-15-8, 37350-34-8, 250599-19-0
MF C10 H16 O

CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)



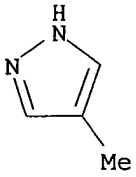
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3482 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
47 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3497 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
7 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 14

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 7554-65-6 REGISTRY
CN 1H-Pyrazole, 4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Pyrazole, 4-methyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 4-Methyl-1H-pyrazole
CN **4-Methylpyrazole**
CN 4-MP
CN Antizol
CN **Fomepizole**
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C4 H6 N2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER,

USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

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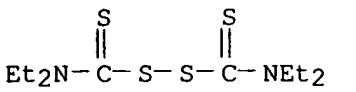
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
496 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
10 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d l5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 97-77-8 REGISTRY
CN Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ([(H2N)C(S)]2S2), tetraethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Disulfide, bis(diethylthiocarbamoyl) (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Abstensil
CN Abstinil
CN Abstinyl
CN Accel TET
CN Accel TET-R
CN Akrochem TETD
CN Alcophobin
CN Antabus
CN Antabuse
CN Antadix
CN Antaethyl
CN Antalcol
CN Antetan
CN Antetil
CN Anticol
CN Antietanol
CN Antietil
CN Antikol
CN Antivitium
CN Aversan
CN Averzan
CN Bis(diethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide

CN Bis(N,N-diethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide
CN Contralin
CN Cronetal
CN Dicupral
CN **Disulfiram**
CN Ekagom DTET
CN Ekagom TEDS
CN Ekagom TETDS
CN Espenal
CN Esperal
CN Etabus
CN Ethyl Thiram
CN Ethyl Thiurad
CN Ethyl Tuads
CN Ethyl Tuex
CN Exhoran
CN Exhorran
CN Hoca
CN Krotenal
CN N,N,N',N'-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide
CN Nocceler TET
CN Nocceler TET-G
CN Noxal
CN NSC 25953
CN Refusal
CN Sanceler TET
CN Sanceler TET-G
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 11078-22-1, 155-01-1
MF C10 H20 N2 S4
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)



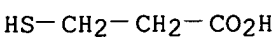
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2856 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
51 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2859 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
23 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 107-96-0 REGISTRY
CN Propanoic acid, 3-mercapto- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Propionic acid, β-mercapto- (4CI)
CN Propionic acid, 3-mercapto- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN β-Mercaptopropanoic acid
CN β-Mercaptopropionic acid
CN β-Thiopropionic acid
CN 2-Mercaptoethanecarboxylic acid
CN 3-Mercaptopropanoic acid
CN **3-Mercaptopropionic acid**
CN 3-Thiopropanoic acid
CN 3-Thiopropionic acid
CN Mercaptopropionic acid
CN MPA
CN NSC 437
CN NSC 45157
CN Thiohydracrylic acid
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C3 H6 O2 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or

reagent); USES (Uses)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2459 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
280 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2465 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	1.85	2.00
NETWORK CHARGES	0.30	0.36
SEARCH CHARGES	50.60	50.60
DISPLAY CHARGES	11.04	11.04
FULL ESTIMATED COST	63.79	64.00

IN FILE 'REGISTRY' AT 12:24:20 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	63.79	64.00

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Feb 2005 VOL 142 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2005 (20050202/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005
L1 1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2 1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3 1 S CITRAL/CN

```
L4            1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
L5            1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6            1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> s l1-l6
           326 L1
           361 L2
          3497 L3
           496 L4
          2859 L5
          2465 L6
L7        9972 (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6)

=> s l7/thu
FIELD CODES CANNOT BE CHANGED HERE
You may have tried to apply a field code to a term that already has a
field code.  You can only add a field code to a term that has no field
code appended to it.

=> e psoriasis
E1           72     PSORIASIN/BI
E2            8     PSORIASINS/BI
E3        11209 --> PSORIASIS/BI
E4            1     PSORIASISLIKE/BI
E5            1     PSORIASISOR/BI
E6            1     PSORIASS/BI
E7            1     PSORIASTATIN/BI
E8            1     PSORIASTIC/BI
E9            1     PSORIASTICS/BI
E10        2659     PSORIATIC/BI
E11           4     PSORIATICALLY/BI
E12         131     PSORIATICS/BI

=> e
E13           1     PSORIATICUM/BI
E14           4     PSORIATRIC/BI
E15           1     PSORIAZ/BI
E16           1     PSORICATICALLY/BI
E17           1     PSORIESIS/BI
E18           2     PSORIMANGANE/BI
E19           1     PSORIN/BI
E20           2     PSORINUM/BI
E21           3     PSORIOSIS/BI
E22           1     PSORIOTIC/BI
E23           2     PSORISIS/BI
E24           1     PSORLEA/BI

=> s e3, e10, e12
          11209 PSORIASIS/BI
           2659 PSORIATIC/BI
            131 PSORIATICS/BI
           2721 PSORIATIC/BI
                  ((PSORIATIC OR PSORIATICS)/BI)
            131 PSORIATICS/BI
L8        11713 (PSORIASIS/BI OR  PSORIATIC/BI OR  PSORIATICS/BI)

=> e acne vulgaris
E1            4     ACNDP/BI
E2         4793     ACNE/BI
E3            0 --> ACNE VULGARIS/BI
E4            4     ACNEA/BI
E5            1     ACNECID/BI
```

```
E6            2     ACNECIN/BI
E7            1     ACNECINE/BI
E8            1     ACNECINS/BI
E9            3     ACNED/BI
E10          22     ACNEFORM/BI
E11           1     ACNEGEN/BI
E12           1     ACNEGENESIS/BI

=> s e2
          4793 ACNE/BI
          1278 ACNES/BI
L9        5735 ACNE/BI
                 ((ACNE OR ACNES)/BI)

=> e actinic keratosis
E1            1     ACTINIASTERYL/BI
E2         5148     ACTINIC/BI
E3            0 --> ACTINIC KERATOSIS/BI
E4           37     ACTINICALLY/BI
E5            1     ACTINICITIES/BI
E6            6     ACTINICITY/BI
E7            5     ACTINIDA/BI
E8            1     ACTINIDAE/BI
E9           12     ACTINIDAIN/BI
E10           1     ACTINIDATION/BI
E11       12666     ACTINIDE/BI
E12           1     ACTINIDEA/BI

=> e solar keratosis
E1            1     SOLAQUITIDINE/BI
E2       130170     SOLAR/BI
E3            0 --> SOLAR KERATOSIS/BI
E4            4     SOLAR2000/BI
E5           25     SOLARA/BI
E6            1     SOLARACEARUM/BI
E7            2     SOLARACTIVATED/BI
E8            1     SOLARACTIVITY/BI
E9            4     SOLARADININE/BI
E10           3     SOLARADIXIN/BI
E11           8     SOLARADIXINE/BI
E12           1     SOLARAIN/BI

=> e squamous carcinoma
E1            8     SQUAMOTACIN/BI
E2        17292     SQUAMOUS/BI
E3            0 --> SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA/BI
E4            1     SQUAMOUSA/BI
E5            1     SQUAMOUSCARCINOMA/BI
E6            1     SQUAMOUSCARCINOMAS/BI
E7           14     SQUAMOUSCELL/BI
E8            1     SQUAMOUSLY/BI
E9            2     SQUAMOXINONE/BI
E10           1     SQUAMOZIN/BI
E11           1     SQUAMPUS/BI
E12           1     SQUAMTIN/BI

=> e squamous cell carcinoma
E1            8     SQUAMOTACIN/BI
E2        17292     SQUAMOUS/BI
E3            0 --> SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA/BI
E4            1     SQUAMOUSA/BI
E5            1     SQUAMOUSCARCINOMA/BI
E6            1     SQUAMOUSCARCINOMAS/BI
E7           14     SQUAMOUSCELL/BI
```

```
E8            1     SQUAMOUSLY/BI
E9            2     SQUAMOXINONE/BI
E10           1     SQUAMOZIN/BI
E11           1     SQUAMPUS/BI
E12           1     SQUAMTIN/BI

=> e ichthyoses
E1            9     ICHTHYOSAURS/BI
E2            1     ICHTHYOSAURUS/BI
E3           16 --> ICHTHYOSES/BI
E4           84     ICHTHYOSIFORM/BI
E5            1     ICHTHYOSIFORME/BI
E6            2     ICHTHYOSIFORMIS/BI
E7          686     ICHTHYOSIS/BI
E8            1     ICHTHYOSMA/BI
E9            2     ICHTHYOSMIA/BI
E10           5     ICHTHYOSMIUS/BI
E11           2     ICHTHYOSMUS/BI
E12           5     ICHTHYOSPOREA/BI

=> s e3-37
'E37' NOT FOUND
The E# entered is not currently defined.

=> s e3-e7
             16 ICHTHYOSES/BI
             84 ICHTHYOSIFORM/BI
              1 ICHTHYOSIFORME/BI
              2 ICHTHYOSIFORMIS/BI
            686 ICHTHYOSIS/BI
L10         728 (ICHTHYOSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORME/BI OR ICHTH
                YOSIFORMIS/BI OR ICHTHYOSIS/BI)

=> e hyperkeratosis
E1            1     HYPERKERATOSIA/BI
E2            4     HYPERKERATOSIC/BI
E3          956 --> HYPERKERATOSIS/BI
E4          171     HYPERKERATOTIC/BI
E5            1     HYPERKERATOUS/BI
E6            1     HYPERKETATOTIC/BI
E7            2     HYPERKETOGENESIS/BI
E8            4     HYPERKETOGENIC/BI
E9            1     HYPERKETOHEXOSEMIA/BI
E10           1     HYPERKETOLACTIA/BI
E11         285     HYPERKETONEMIA/BI
E12          53     HYPERKETONEMIC/BI

=> s e1-e4
              1 HYPERKERATOSIA/BI
              4 HYPERKERATOSIC/BI
            956 HYPERKERATOSIS/BI
            171 HYPERKERATOTIC/BI
L11        1060 (HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERATOSIC/BI OR HYPERKERATOSIS/BI OR
                HYPERKERATOTIC/BI)

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005
L1             1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2             1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3             1 S CITRAL/CN
L4             1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
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L5            1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6            1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005
L7         9972 S L1-L6
                E PSORIASIS
L8        11713 S E3, E10, E12
                E ACNE VULGARIS
L9         5735 S E2
                E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
                E SOLAR KERATOSIS
                E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
                E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
                E ICHTHYOSES
L10         728 S E3-E7
                E HYPERKERATOSIS
L11        1060 S E1-E4

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                           2.73       4.73
NETWORK CHARGES                                           0.42       0.78
SEARCH CHARGES                                           24.57      75.17
DISPLAY CHARGES                                           0.00      11.04
                                                        -------    -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      27.72      91.72

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:28:53 ON 03 FEB 2005


=> s ?keratosis? or (solar kerato?) or (actinic kerato?) or porokeratosis? or
(keratosis follicularis) or "darrier's disease" or "darier's disease" or
"darrier-white disease" or "darier-white disease" or (darier? (L) disease)
          2321 ?KERATOSIS?
        130170 SOLAR
             9 SOLARS
        130174 SOLAR
                 (SOLAR OR SOLARS)
          6386 KERATO?
            59 SOLAR KERATO?
                 (SOLAR(W)KERATO?)
          5148 ACTINIC
          6386 KERATO?
           266 ACTINIC KERATO?
                 (ACTINIC(W)KERATO?)
            11 POROKERATOSIS?
          1397 KERATOSIS
           360 KERATOSES
          1635 KERATOSIS
                 (KERATOSIS OR KERATOSES)
           126 FOLLICULARIS
           111 KERATOSIS FOLLICULARIS
                 (KERATOSIS(W)FOLLICULARIS)
             1 "DARRIERS"
        737708 "DISEASE"
        203831 "DISEASES"
        832756 "DISEASE"
                 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
             1 "DARRIER'S DISEASE"
                 ("DARRIERS"(W)"DISEASE")
             8 "DARIERS"
        737708 "DISEASE"
        203831 "DISEASES"
```

```
        832756 "DISEASE"
                 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
             8 "DARIER'S DISEASE"
                 ("DARIERS"(W)"DISEASE")
             8 "DARRIER"
             1 "DARRIERS"
             9 "DARRIER"
                 ("DARRIER" OR "DARRIERS")
        234787 "WHITE"
          3005 "WHITES"
        235947 "WHITE"
                 ("WHITE" OR "WHITES")
        737708 "DISEASE"
        203831 "DISEASES"
        832756 "DISEASE"
                 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
             0 "DARRIER-WHITE DISEASE"
                 ("DARRIER"(W)"WHITE"(W)"DISEASE")
           102 "DARIER"
             8 "DARIERS"
           103 "DARIER"
                 ("DARIER" OR "DARIERS")
        234787 "WHITE"
          3005 "WHITES"
        235947 "WHITE"
                 ("WHITE" OR "WHITES")
        737708 "DISEASE"
        203831 "DISEASES"
        832756 "DISEASE"
                 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
             0 "DARIER-WHITE DISEASE"
                 ("DARIER"(W)"WHITE"(W)"DISEASE")
           103 DARIER?
        737708 DISEASE
        203831 DISEASES
        832756 DISEASE
                 (DISEASE OR DISEASES)
            98 DARIER? (L) DISEASE
L12       2418 ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKERAT
               OSIS? OR (KERATOSIS FOLLICULARIS) OR "DARRIER'S DISEASE" OR
               "DARIER'S DISEASE" OR "DARRIER-WHITE DISEASE" OR "DARIER-WHITE
               DISEASE" OR (DARIER? (L) DISEASE)

=> s xeroderm? or vesciculobullous or vesciculobull?
          2305 XERODERM?
             0 VESCICULOBULLOUS
             0 VESCICULOBULL?
L13       2305 XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005
L1             1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2             1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3             1 S CITRAL/CN
L4             1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
L5             1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6             1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005
L7          9972 S L1-L6
                 E PSORIASIS
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L8         11713 S E3, E10, E12
                 E ACNE VULGARIS
L9          5735 S E2
                 E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
                 E SOLAR KERATOSIS
                 E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
                 E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
                 E ICHTHYOSES
L10          728 S E3-E7
                 E HYPERKERATOSIS
L11         1060 S E1-E4
L12         2418 S ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKE
L13         2305 S XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                           5.07       7.07
NETWORK CHARGES                                           0.78       1.14
SEARCH CHARGES                                           68.04     118.64
DISPLAY CHARGES                                           0.00      11.04
                                                       -------    -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      73.89     137.89

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:32:01 ON 03 FEB 2005


=> s (squamous (L) (cancer? or carcinoma? or neoplas? or cytotox?))
         17292 SQUAMOUS
        248447 CANCER?
        127500 CARCINOMA?
        396152 NEOPLAS?
        119554 CYTOTOX?
L14      15177 (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?))

=> s l10 and l13
L15         26 L10 AND L13

=> s l10 or l13
L16       3007 L10 OR L13

=> s l11 or l12
L17       2499 L11 OR L12

=> s l8 or l9 or l14 or l16 or l17
L18      35753 L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005
L1             1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2             1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3             1 S CITRAL/CN
L4             1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
L5             1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6             1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005
L7          9972 S L1-L6
                 E PSORIASIS
L8         11713 S E3, E10, E12
                 E ACNE VULGARIS
```

```
L9          5735 S E2
                 E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
                 E SOLAR KERATOSIS
                 E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
                 E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
                 E ICHTHYOSES
L10          728 S E3-E7
                 E HYPERKERATOSIS
L11         1060 S E1-E4
L12         2418 S ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKE
L13         2305 S XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?
L14        15177 S (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
L15           26 S L10 AND L13
L16         3007 S L10 OR L13
L17         2499 S L11 OR L12
L18        35753 S L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17

=> s l7 (L) l18
L19            4 L7 (L) L18

=> d l19 1-4 ibib abs

L19  ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:492342  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:98638
TITLE:                    Chinese medicine for removing freckles, comedo, and
                          wrinkles
INVENTOR(S):              Lee, Sung Ha
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       S. Korea
SOURCE:                   Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
                          CODEN: KRXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     KR 2000075193         A     20001215    KR 1999-19650            19990526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       KR 1999-19650            19990526
AB   A chinese medicine is provided, which makes the skin to have a good color
     without side effects at a low cost.  A process for preparing the chinese
     medicine comprises: mixing following substances, i.e., Angelica dahurica
     radix, Bletillae rhizoma, Persica semen, Armeniaca semen, Aconiti tuber
     alba, Hoelen, Atractylodes rhizoma alba, Magnolia flos, Bombyx corpus,
     Cuscutae semen, and Coicis semen; adding egg white, and mixing.  The
     chinese medicine contains oxy-peucedanin, torin, isoimperatorin,
     phellopterin, bletilla mannan, glucomannan, olein-glycerin,
     linol-glycerin, amygdalin, chitin, pachymic acid, tumulosic acid,
     β-pachyman, atractylone, atractylol, V-A, citral, eugenol,
     magnoflorine.

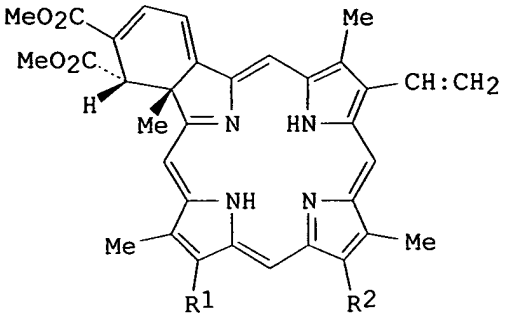
L19  ANSWER 2 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1997:667899  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          127:344627
TITLE:                    Cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors
                          in squamous-cell lung cancer
AUTHOR(S):                Krepela, E.; Prochazka, J.; Karova, B.; Cermak, J.;
                          Roubkova, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Department of Molecular and Cellular Pneumology,
                          Clinic of Pneumology and Chest Surgery, Medical
                          Faculty Hospital Bulovka, Prague, 180 71, Czech Rep.
SOURCE:                   Neoplasma (1997), 44(4), 219-239
                          CODEN: NEOLA4; ISSN: 0028-2685
```

PUBLISHER: Slovak Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors investigated activities of the cysteine protease cathepsin B (CB; EC 3.4.22.1), the levels of reduced glutathione (GSH) and cysteine and the activity of γ-glutamyltransferase (γ-GT; EC 2.3.2.2.) in squamous-cell lung carcinoma (SQCLC) and the lung parenchyma specimens from surgically treated patients. The basal CB activity, assayed in tissue exts. in the absence of exogenous activators, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. The residual CB activity, remaining in tissue exts. after preincubation at 37°, was not any longer significantly different in SQCLC and the lungs. The inhibited CB activity, calculated as the difference between the basal and residual CB activities, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. In the case of the cysteine protease cathepsin C (CC; EC 3.4.14.1), neither the basal nor the residual nor the inhibited CC activities in SQCLC and the lung were significantly different. Compared to CC, the powerfulness of endogenous cysteine protease inhibitors to inhibit CB was much higher in both SQCLC and the lung. The cysteine protease inhibitors from SQCLC and the lung which effectively inhibited CB could be related to the inhibitors with an apparent Mr ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. Isoelec. focusing studies indicated significant differences in the progress of inhibition of the activity of CB isoforms in SQCLC and lung parenchyma exts. The levels of both GSH and Cys were significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung and the level of GSH was significantly higher in Stage III tumors compared to Stage I tumors. The activity of γ-GT was not significantly different in SQCLC and the lung but it was significantly higher in Stage I tumors compared to Stage III tumors and showed a significant neg. correlation with GSH level in SQCLC. Dithiothreitol did not increase the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which indicates that reversibly oxidized forms of CB do not accumulate in the tumors and the lungs. The basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung was competitively inhibited by Cys. Moreover, increasing Cys concns. had a modulatory effect on the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which was featured by Cys-induced inhibition of CB activity and by subsequent Cys-effected recovery of CB activity from its previous inhibition by Cys.

REFERENCE COUNT: 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:56942 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:56942
TITLE: Photodynamic killing of human squamous cell carcinoma cells using a monoclonal antibody-photosensitizer conjugate
AUTHOR(S): Jiang, Frank N.; Liu, Daniel J.; Neyndorff, Herma; Chester, Michael; Jiang, Shiyi; Levy, Julia G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1991), 83(17), 1218-25
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I, $R^1=(CH_2)_2CO_2Me$, $R^2=(CH_2)_2CO_2H$

II, $R^1=(CH_2)_2CO_2H$, $R^2=(CH_2)_2CO_2Me$

AB Procedures were developed in which the photosensitizer benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD) (I or II) can be covalently linked to carrier mols. of modified PVA to produce water-soluble PVA-BPD conjugates with a mol. weight of .apprx. 30 kDa. These carriers are covalently linked to monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) using heterobifunctional linking agents. Such a conjugate is described, in which the MoAb (5E8) has specificity for a glycoprotein detected on human squamous cell carcinomas of the lung. The conjugates produced were covalently linked and retained both their photosensitizing and antigen-binding activities. The MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate, in the presence of 10% fetal calf serum, exhibited highly enhanced phototoxic killing of the target cell line (A549) over that exhibited by free BPD or a control MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate. These results demonstrate the selectivity and specificity of this MoAb conjugate.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:503717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:103717
TITLE: Effects of multiple putative anticarcinogens on the carcinogenicity of trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole
AUTHOR(S): Dunsford, Harold A.; Dolan, Patrick M.; Seed, John L.; Bueding, Ernest
CORPORATE SOURCE: Health Sci. Cent., Univ. Texas, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SOURCE: JNCI, Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1984), 73(1), 161-8
CODEN: JJIND8; ISSN: 0198-0157
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In an attempt to dissociate the chemotherapeutic from the carcinogenic properties of the antischistosomal and antitrypanosomal nitrovinylfuran SQ 18506 (trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole) [28754-68-9], potential inhibitors of carcinogenesis were administered to female outbred CD-1 mice before and during exposure to SQ18506. The compds. tested were ascorbic acid [50-81-7], etretinate [54350-48-0], butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) [25013-16-5], cysteamine [60-23-1], cysteine [52-90-4] dimercaprol [59-52-9], disulfiram [**97-77-8**], 1,4-dithiothreitol [3483-12-3], reduced glutathione [70-18-8], and spermidine [124-20-9]. The primary types of tumors observed were **squamous** cell **carcinomas** of the stomach and thymic and nonthymic lymphomas. BHA reduced the incidence of malignant tumors to control levels, whereas cysteine hydrochloride, spermidine phosphate, and disulfirmam reduced the incidence of chemical induced tumors by 42, 34, and 32%, resp. Although cysteamine and disulfiram had no or only a modest effect on the overall incidence of tumors, the data suggested possible tissue-specific anticarcinogenic properties for these agents. Of the 8

antioxidants tested, only 1 had marked anticarcinogenic properties against SQ18506. These data indicate that antioxidant properties alone cannot account for the anticarcinogenic activity of the compds. tested. Coadministration of the anticarcinogen BHA with SQ18506 also blocked the chemotherapeutic effects of this agent on female CD-1 mice infected with Schistosoma mansoni.

=> s l7 and l18
L20 33 L7 AND L18

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	7.41	9.41
NETWORK CHARGES	1.14	1.50
SEARCH CHARGES	77.49	128.09
DISPLAY CHARGES	10.60	21.64
FULL ESTIMATED COST	96.64	160.64

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.92	-2.92

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:35:54 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> d l20 scan

L20 33 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IC ICM A61K031-035
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
TI Pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene
ST essential oil leukotriene prodn inhibition
IT Heart, disease
(anaphylaxis; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Anaphylaxis, disease
Ischemia, disease
(cardiac; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Brain, disease
(cerebrum, vasospasm; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Heart, disease
(ischemia; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Asthma
Cystic fibrosis
Endotoxemia
Leukotriene antagonists
Psoriasis
(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Essential oils
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(septic; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle

for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT 94-59-7, Safrol 97-53-0, Eugenol 99-85-4, γ-Terpinene 99-86-5, α-Terpinene 106-24-1, Geraniol 123-35-3, β-Myrcene 126-90-9, (+)-Linalool 126-91-0, (-)-Linalool 432-25-7, β-Cyclocitral 2216-51-5, (-)-Menthol **5392-40-5**, Citral 5989-27-5, (+)-Limonene 7785-26-4, (-)-α-Pinene 7785-70-8, (+)-α-Pinene 8000-41-7, Terpineol 13040-03-4, (+)-cis-Verbenol
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):.

L20 33 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IC ICM A61K
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 63
TI Antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compositions, and screening and diagnostic methods
ST antioxidant compd antiinflammatory screening; inflammation disease diagnosis antioxidant compd antiinflammatory
IT Trypanosoma cruzi
(Chagas' disease from; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Disease, animal
(Churg-Strauss syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Inflammation
(Crohn's disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Intestine, disease
(Crohn's; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Muscle, disease
(Eaton-Lambert syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Brain, disease
(Gilles de la Tourette syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nervous system, disease
(Guillain-Barre syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Blood vessel, disease
(Kawasaki; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Encephalitis
(Rasmussen's; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Disease, animal
(SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome); antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Disease, animal
(Type I autoimmune polyglandular syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Granulomatous disease
(Wegener's granulomatosis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nervous system, disease
(acquired neuromyotonia; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Inflammation
(acute; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Lymphocyte
(adhesion; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(aerosols; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Lymphocyte
(aggregation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Asthma
(allergic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Chemicals
Cosmetics
Dermatophagoides
Drugs
Latex
Pollen
Rhus toxicodendron
Venoms
(allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nervous system, disease
(amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Spinal column, disease
(ankylosing spondylitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Antiarteriosclerotics
(antiatherosclerotics; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT AIDS (disease)
Acne
Allergy
Allergy inhibitors
Alzheimer's disease
Anaphylaxis
Animal cell line
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Anticoagulants
Antidiabetic agents
Antimalarials
Antimigraine agents
Antioxidants
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antiphospholipid syndrome
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Arthritis
Asthma
Atherosclerosis
Autoimmune disease
Birefringence
Body fluid
Burn
Cachexia

Cardiovascular agents
Cardiovascular system, disease
Celiac disease
Cirrhosis
Connective tissue, disease
Diagnosis
Digestive tract, disease
Drug delivery systems
Drug screening
Emphysema
Food allergy
Fungicides
Graves' disease
Headache
Human
Human immunodeficiency virus
Immunomodulators
Infection
Inflammation
Influenza
Injury
Kidney, disease
Kidney, neoplasm
Liver, disease
Lung, disease
Malaria
Mesophase
Multiple sclerosis
Musculoskeletal diseases
Myasthenia gravis
Necrosis
Neoplasm
Nervous system, disease
Nervous system agents
Neutrophil
Osteoarthritis
Oxidizing agents
Pancreas, disease
Parasiticides
Parkinson's disease
Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
Prion diseases
Protozoacides
Radical scavengers
Reproductive tract, disease
Rheumatoid arthritis
Sepsis
Sjogren's syndrome
Skin, disease
Sunburn
Thrombosis
Thyroid gland, disease
Transplant and Transplantation
Transplant rejection
Tuberculosis
Tuberculostatics
Ulcer
Urticaria
Wound
Wound healing promoters
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Reactive oxygen species
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical

study); BIOL (Biological study)
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Leukotrienes
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Alkenes, biological studies
Metalloporphyrins
Monoterpenes
Sesquiterpenes
Terpenes, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Artery, disease
(arteritis, Takayasu's arteritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
(arthrogryposis multiplex; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart
Joint, anatomical
(artificial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Anemia (disease)
(autoimmune hemolytic anemia; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Endocrine system, disease
(autoimmune polyendocrinopathy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Thyroid gland, disease
(autoimmune thyroiditis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ear, disease
Hepatitis
(autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Infection
(bacterial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Cirrhosis
(biliary; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Bone
(bone replacement implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Bronchi, disease
Inflammation
(bronchitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
Ulcer
(buccal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
(bullous pemphigoid; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
(bullous, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Radiation

Radioactivity
(burn; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart, disease
(cardiac autoimmunity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart
(cardiac implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Medical goods
(catheters; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
(cerebellar atrophy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Liquid crystals
(cholesteric; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Cartilage, disease
(chondritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
(chorea, Sydeham; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Intestine, disease
(chronic inflammatory intestinal disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Lung, disease
(chronic obstructive; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Inflammation
(chronic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Headache
(cluster; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Temperature effects, biological
(cold, frostbite; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Inflammation
Intestine, disease
(colitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Dermatitis
(contact; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Kidney, disease
(crescentic glomerulonephritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ovary, disease
(cyst; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(cytotoxic, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin
(dander, animal dander allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
(decubitus ulcer; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Disease, animal
(degenerative; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Allergy
(delayed hypersensitivity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Disease, animal
(desiccation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Menstruation
(disease associated with; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Joint, anatomical
(disease, inflammation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Tendon
(disease, tendinitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Fertility
(disorder, autoimmune anti-sperm infertility; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Skin, disease
(drug eruption; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Intestine, disease
(duodenum, ulcer; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Ulcer
(esophageal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Heart, disease
(failure, antibody-induced; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Embryo, animal
(fetus, repeated fetal loss; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(foams; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Bone, disease
(fracture, repair device; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Necrosis
(gangrene; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drugs
(gastrointestinal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Gland
(glandular disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Kidney, disease
(glomerulonephritis, pauci-immune focal necrotizing; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Transplant and Transplantation
(graft-vs.-host reaction; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Cell migration
(granulocyte; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Wound

(gunshot; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(helper cell, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(helper cell/inducer, TH1, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(helper cell/inducer, TH2, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Immune complexes
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Allergy
(hypersensitivity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Halogen acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(hypohalous acids; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Inflammation
Intestine, disease
(ileitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Allergy
(immediate hypersensitivity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Immune system
(immune cell; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Mammary gland
(implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants, artificial heart pacemaker; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Dental materials and appliances
Drug delivery systems
Electrodes
Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Dyes
(indigoids; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart, disease
(infarction; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Fungi
Mycoplasma
Parasite
Protozoa
(infection; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ligament
(inflammation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Smoke
(inhalation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Medical goods
(inhalers; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Ear
(inner, autoimmune disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Insecta
(insect bite allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Diabetes mellitus
(insulin-dependent; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Kidney, disease
(interstitial nephritis, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intradermal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Adhesion, biological
Cell migration
(lymphocyte; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Liquid crystals
(lyotropic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Neoplasm
(metastasis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(metered-dose inhaler; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Headache
(migraine; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Lymphocyte
(migration; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nerve, disease
(motor; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Hematopoietic precursor cell
(myeloid; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Muscle, disease
(myositis, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Muscle, disease
(myositis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Hypothyroidism
(myxedema; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ulcer
(nasopharyngeal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nebulizer inhaler; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, dysimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Blood vessel, disease
(occlusion; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nerve, disease
(optic, neuritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Organic compounds, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(organic conductors; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Ovary, disease
(ovarian autoimmunity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Scavengers
(oxidant scavengers; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Metabolism
(oxidant-producing pathway; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Heart
(pacemaker, artificial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nervous system, disease
(paraneoplastic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Skin, disease
(pemphigus foliaceus; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Skin, disease
(pemphigus vulgaris; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Penis
(penile implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nerve, disease
(peripheral, injury; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Blood vessel
(permeability; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Biological transport
(permeation, vascular; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Nerve, disease
(pinched nerve; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and

screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders, dry powder inhaler; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Prostate gland, disease
(prostatitis, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Medical goods
(respirator tube implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(respiratory; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Connective tissue, disease
(scleroderma; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(septic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(silicone implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Skeleton, disease
(skeletal inflammation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Medical goods
(skin pad; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Muscle, disease
(smooth, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Neoplasm
(solid; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Brain, disease
(spongiform encephalopathy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Muscle, disease
(stiff-man syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Embryophyta
(stinging plant, allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Synovial membrane, disease
(synovitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
IT Disease, animal
Lupus erythematosus

(systemic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Purpura (disease)
(thrombocytopenic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Thyroid gland, disease
(thyroiditis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ligament
Muscle
Tendon
(torn or pulled; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Cartilage
(torn; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(toxic shock syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Digestive tract, disease
(ulcer, peptic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Digestive tract, disease
Skin, disease
Stomach, disease
(ulcer; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(unsatd.; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart
(valve, artificial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Blood vessel, disease
(vasculitis, microscopic polyangiitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Blood vessel, disease
(vasculitis, necrotizing small vessel vasculitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Infection
(viral; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Carbonyl compounds (organic), biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α,β-unsatd.; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 113189-02-9, Blood coagulation factor VIII
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(anti-factor VIII autoimmune disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 3352-57-6, Hydroxyl radical, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7782-44-7D, Oxygen, reactive species 10028-15-6, Ozone, biological studies 11062-77-4, Superoxide
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)

(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 470-82-6, Eucalyptol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 69-89-6D, Xanthine, derivs. 74-85-1, Ethylene, biological studies 78-70-6, Linalool 78-79-5, Isoprene, biological studies 79-92-5, Camphene 80-56-8, α-Pinene 87-44-5, β-Caryophyllene 89-82-7, Pulegone 98-55-5, α-Terpineol 99-49-0, Carvone 99-85-4, γ-Terpinene 99-86-5, α-Terpinene 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-25-2, Nerol 106-98-9, 1-Butene, biological studies 106-99-0, Butadiene, biological studies 110-83-8, Cyclohexene, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 115-07-1, Propylene, biological studies 123-35-3, Myrcene 127-91-3, β-Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene 142-29-0, Cyclopentene 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 491-38-3D, Chromone, derivs. 498-16-8, Lavandulol 506-32-1, Arachidonic acid 511-59-1, β-Santalene 513-35-9, 2-Methyl-2-butene 515-00-4, Myrtenol 546-43-0, Alantolactone 563-79-1, 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butene 586-62-9, Terpinolene 590-18-1, cis-2-Butene 624-64-6, trans-2-Butene 2387-78-2, Cyperene 2867-05-2, α-Thujene **5392-40-5**, Citral 5989-08-2, Longipinene 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 7212-44-4, Nerolidol 8006-39-1, Terpinol 13062-00-5 16409-43-1, Rosoxide 17066-67-0, β-Eudesmene 24703-35-3, Bicyclogermacren 29797-09-9, Cyclohexadiene 33880-83-0, β-Elemene 39029-41-9, γ-Cadinene 41702-63-0, epi-Zonarene 53111-25-4, γ-Himachalene 74806-04-5, Carene
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> d l20 1-33 title
'TITLE' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CAPLUS'

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ABS --------- GI and AB
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IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
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IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

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HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

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L20 ANSWER 1 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB A pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as an active principle for
inhibiting production of leukotriene is useful for prevention and treatment of the diseases related with the activity of leukotriene such as asthma, cystic fibrosis, septic shock, cardiac anaphylaxis, cerebral vasospasm, **psoriasis**, endotoxemia, myocardial ischemia, etc. A main component of the essential oil is more than one compound selected from (-)-menthol, (+)-limonene, alpha-terpinene, gamma-terpinene, terpineol, beta-myrcene, (+or-)-linalool, geraniol, citral, beta-cyclocitral, eugenol, safrol, (+)-alpha-pinene, (-)-alpha-pinene and (+)-cis-verbenol.
IT Asthma
Cystic fibrosis
Endotoxemia
Leukotriene antagonists
Psoriasis
(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT 94-59-7, Safrol 97-53-0, Eugenol 99-85-4, γ-Terpinene 99-86-5, α-Terpinene 106-24-1, Geraniol 123-35-3, β-Myrcene

126-90-9, (+)-Linalool 126-91-0, (-)-Linalool 432-25-7, β-Cyclocitral 2216-51-5, (-)-Menthol **5392-40-5**, Citral 5989-27-5, (+)-Limonene 7785-26-4, (-)-α-Pinene 7785-70-8, (+)-α-Pinene 8000-41-7, Terpineol 13040-03-4, (+)-cis-Verbenol
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Compds. of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof [R1 = R3CON(R4), R3R4NCO; R2 = OR5, NR5R6; n = an integer of 0-3; X = O, S; R3, R4, R5 and R6 are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, aryl(alkylene), heteroaryl, heteroaryl(alkylene), carbocycle, carbocycle(alkylene), heterocycle, and heterocycle(alkylene)] are prepared Also disclosed is a method of treating a subject having an inflammatory disorder alleviated by the inhibition of growth regulatory oncogene α (GRO-α), wherein comprises administering to the subject in need thereof an effective amount of the compound I. The said inflammatory disorder is selected from the group consisting of sepsis-related acute respiratory distress syndrome, arthritis, gouty synovitis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, ulcerative colitis, **psoriasis**, and tumor growth and metastasis. Thus, to a solution of N-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-mercaptonicotinamide (0.024 g, 0.097 mmol) in 2 mL of DMF was added cesium carbonate (0.094 g, 0.29 mmol) and Pr bromoacetate (0.025 μL) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min and poured into EtOAc and water to give, after workup and purification by trituration using EtOAc, 34 mg (76%) [[5-(4-fluorophenylcarbamoyl)pyridin-2-yl]sulfanyl]acetic acid Pr ester (II) as a white solid. II at 20μM exhibited ≥40% chemotaxis (neutrophil migration) in a growth regulatory oncogene α (GRO-α) driven chemotaxis assay described in J. Immunol. Meth., (213) 41-52, 1998.

ST acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn antiinflammatory; sepsis related acute respiratory distress syndrome; arthritis gouty synovitis treatment acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; atherosclerosis treatment acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; Alzheimer disease treatment acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; ulcerative colitis treatment acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; **psoriasis** tumor growth treatment acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; tumor metastasis treatment acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn

IT Alzheimer's disease
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarthritics
Antitumor agents
Arthritis
Atherosclerosis
Inflammation
Neoplasm
Psoriasis
(preparation of 3-acylaminopyridine and nicotinamide derivs. as GRO-α inhibitors and antiinflammatory agents)

IT 60-12-8, Phenethyl alcohol 85-44-9, Phthalic anhydride 88-74-4, 2-Nitroaniline 96-35-5, Methyl glycolate 105-36-2, Ethyl bromoacetate 107-10-8, Propylamine, reactions **107-96-0**, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 108-45-2, 1,3-Benzenediamine, reactions 364-76-1, (4-Fluoro-3-nitrophenyl)amine 371-40-4, 4-Fluoroaniline 403-43-0, 4-Fluorobenzoyl chloride 456-47-3, 3-Fluorobenzyl alcohol 462-08-8, 3-Aminopyridine 540-37-4, 4-Iodoaniline 2365-48-2, Methyl thioglycolate 2935-90-2, Methyl 3-mercaptopropionate 4548-45-2, 2-Chloro-5-nitropyridine 6427-66-3, 4-Azidobenzoic acid 17624-07-6, 6-Mercaptonicotinic acid 24424-99-5, BOC anhydride 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 35223-80-4, Propyl bromoacetate 38521-46-9, 2-Mercaptonicotinic acid 50595-15-8, tert-Butyl glycolate 58757-38-3, 6-Chloronicotinoyl

chloride 91159-79-4, 4-Azidophenylammonium chloride 91990-88-4, 1-[(4-Benzoylbenzoyl)oxy]pyrrolidine-2,5-dione 96602-46-9, 4-Azido-2-hydroxybenzoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester 740841-42-3, 6-Bromonicotinoyl chloride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant; preparation of 3-acylaminopyridine and nicotinamide derivs. as GRO-α inhibitors and antiinflammatory agents)

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT AIDS (disease)
Acne
Allergy
Allergy inhibitors
Alzheimer's disease
Anaphylaxis
Animal cell line
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Anticoagulants
Antidiabetic agents
Antimalarials
Antimigraine agents
Antioxidants
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antiphospholipid syndrome
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Arthritis
Asthma
Atherosclerosis
Autoimmune disease
Birefringence
Body fluid
Burn
Cachexia
Cardiovascular agents
Cardiovascular system, disease
Celiac disease
Cirrhosis
Connective tissue, disease
Diagnosis
Digestive tract, disease
Drug delivery systems
Drug screening
Emphysema
Food allergy
Fungicides
Graves' disease
Headache
Human
Human immunodeficiency virus
Immunomodulators
Infection
Inflammation
Influenza
Injury
Kidney, disease

Kidney, neoplasm
Liver, disease
Lung, disease
Malaria
Mesophase
Multiple sclerosis
Musculoskeletal diseases
Myasthenia gravis
Necrosis
Neoplasm
Nervous system, disease
Nervous system agents
Neutrophil
Osteoarthritis
Oxidizing agents
Pancreas, disease
Parasiticides
Parkinson's disease
Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
Prion diseases
Protozoacides
Radical scavengers
Reproductive tract, disease
Rheumatoid arthritis
Sepsis
Sjogren's syndrome
Skin, disease
Sunburn
Thrombosis
Thyroid gland, disease
Transplant and Transplantation
Transplant rejection
Tuberculosis
Tuberculostatics
Ulcer
Urticaria
Wound
Wound healing promoters
(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 69-89-6D, Xanthine, derivs. 74-85-1, Ethylene, biological studies 78-70-6, Linalool 78-79-5, Isoprene, biological studies 79-92-5, Camphene 80-56-8, α-Pinene 87-44-5, β-Caryophyllene 89-82-7, Pulegone 98-55-5, α-Terpineol 99-49-0, Carvone 99-85-4, γ-Terpinene 99-86-5, α-Terpinene 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-25-2, Nerol 106-98-9, 1-Butene, biological studies 106-99-0, Butadiene, biological studies 110-83-8, Cyclohexene, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 115-07-1, Propylene, biological studies 123-35-3, Myrcene 127-91-3, β-Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene 142-29-0, Cyclopentene 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 463-40-1, Linolenic acid 491-38-3D, Chromone, derivs. 498-16-8, Lavandulol 506-32-1, Arachidonic acid 511-59-1, β-Santalene 513-35-9, 2-Methyl-2-butene 515-00-4, Myrtenol 546-43-0, Alantolactone 563-79-1, 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butene 586-62-9, Terpinolene 590-18-1, cis-2-Butene 624-64-6, trans-2-Butene 2387-78-2, Cyperene 2867-05-2, α-Thujene **5392-40-5**, Citral 5989-08-2, Longipinene 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 7212-44-4, Nerolidol 8006-39-1, Terpinol 13062-00-5 16409-43-1, Rosoxide 17066-67-0, β-Eudesmene 24703-35-3, Bicyclogermacren 29797-09-9, Cyclohexadiene 33880-83-0, β-Elemene 39029-41-9, γ-Cadinene 41702-63-0, epi-Zonarene 53111-25-4, γ-Himachalene 74806-04-5, Carene
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Alzheimer's disease
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antitumor agents
Arthritis
Asthma
Behcet's syndrome
Burn
Calculi, renal
Cystic fibrosis
Dermatitis
Dysmenorrhea
Eczema
Gout
Hodgkin's disease
Human
Multiple sclerosis
Myasthenia gravis
Neoplasm
Osteoarthritis
Psoriasis
Rheumatic fever
Rheumatoid arthritis
Sarcoidosis
Wound healing
(preparation of pyrazole derivs. as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2)
IT 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 109-97-7, Pyrrole 288-13-1, Pyrazole 288-36-8, 1,2,3-Triazole 670-95-1, 4-Phenyl-1H-imidazole 822-36-6, 4-Methyl-1H-imidazole 1122-54-9, 4-Acetylpyridine 3240-94-6, 4-(2-Chloroethyl)morpholine 5587-42-8 5720-07-0, 4-Methoxyphenylboronic acid 6783-05-7, trans-2-Phenylvinylboronic acid **7554-65-6**, 4-Methyl-1H-pyrazole 10365-98-7, 3-Methoxyphenylboronic acid 13331-27-6, 3-Nitrophenylboronic acid 14432-12-3, 4-Amino-2-chloropyridine 28611-39-4, 4-Dimethylaminophenylboronic acid 31704-80-0 39684-80-5, tert.-Butyl 2-bromoethylcarbamate 41253-21-8, 1,2,4-Triazole sodium salt 59016-93-2, 4-Hydroxymethylphenylboronic acid 83948-53-2, tert.-Butyl 3-bromopropylcarbamate 87199-18-6, 3-Hydroxyphenylboronic acid 139301-27-2, 4-Trifluoromethoxyphenylboronic acid 151169-75-4, 3,4-Dichlorophenylboronic acid 156682-54-1, 3-Benzyloxyphenylboronic acid 159191-56-7, 4-tert.-Butyldimethylsilyloxyphenylboronic acid 168267-41-2, 3,4-Difluorophenylboronic acid 191162-39-7, 3-Quinolinylboronic acid 723339-36-4 723339-63-7 723339-65-9 723339-75-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of pyrazole derivs. as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2)

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Lung, **neoplasm**
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**; method of inhibiting ATF/CREB and **cancer** cell growth and pharmaceutical compns. for treatment)
IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-78-2, Aspirin 53-86-1, Indomethacin **97-77-8**, Disulfiram 154-93-8, Carmustine 504-90-5, Thiuram disulfide 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-38-2, Arsenic, biological studies

7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7440-55-3, Gallium, biological studies 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies 7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 13010-20-3, Nitrosourea 15158-11-9, biological studies 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naprosyn 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23713-49-7, Zinc ion, biological studies 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 33069-62-4, Taxol 33419-42-0, Etoposide 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 53643-48-4, Vindesine 92118-27-9, Fotemustine 114977-28-5, Taxotere 180288-69-1, Herceptin
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of inhibiting ATF/CREB and cancer cell growth and pharmaceutical compns. for treatment)

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Alzheimer's disease
Analgesics
Angiogenesis
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-ischemic agents
Antiarteriosclerotics
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Anticoagulants
Antidiabetic agents
Antimalarials
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antipyretics
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Arteriosclerosis
Arthritis
Asthma
Autoimmune disease
Bladder, neoplasm
Bone, neoplasm
Brain, neoplasm
Burn
Cachexia
Carcinoma
Cardiovascular agents
Cardiovascular system, disease
Dermatitis
Diabetes insipidus
Diabetes mellitus
Digestive tract, disease
Digestive tract, neoplasm
Drug delivery systems
Eczema
Esophagus, neoplasm
Eye, disease
Fever and Hyperthermia
Gout
Granulation tissue
Human

Immunomodulators
Inflammation
Influenza
Ischemia
Keloid
Leukemia
Lip
Liver, disease
Liver, neoplasm
Lung, disease
Lung, neoplasm
Lymphoma
Malaria
Mammary gland, neoplasm
Meningitis
Mouth, neoplasm
Multiple sclerosis
Neoplasm
Nervous system agents
Osteoarthritis
Osteoporosis
Ovary, neoplasm
Pain
Pancreas, neoplasm
Parkinson's disease
Phosphorylation, biological
Prostate gland, neoplasm
Psoriasis
Rheumatoid arthritis
Sepsis
Silicosis
Skin, disease
Skin, neoplasm
Solid phase synthesis
Stomach, neoplasm
Thrombosis
(preparation of pyridinones as modulators of p38 MAP kinase for treatment of inflammatory conditions, ischemia, viral infections, autoimmune diseases, and other conditions)

IT 56-37-1, Benzyltriethylammonium chloride 75-31-0, Isopropylamine, reactions 79-44-7, Dimethylcarbamyl chloride 86-95-3, 4-Hydroxy-1,2-dihydroquinolin-2-one 87-62-7, 2,6-Dimethylaniline 88-17-5, 2-(Trifluoromethyl)aniline 95-02-3, 4-Amino-5-aminomethyl-2-methylpyrimidine 96-33-3, Methyl acrylate 98-00-0, Furfuryl alcohol 98-58-8, 4-Bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride 98-79-3 99-27-4, Dimethyl 5-aminoisophthalate 100-82-3, 3-Fluorobenzylamine 103-64-0, β-Bromostyrene 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions 104-81-4, 4-Methylbenzyl bromide 105-36-2, Ethyl bromoacetate 106-96-7, Propargyl bromide 107-11-9, Allylamine 109-01-3, 1-Methylpiperazine 109-08-0, 2-Methylpyrazine 109-83-1, 2-(Methylamino)ethanol 109-85-3, 2-Methoxyethylamine 110-89-4, Piperidine, reactions 110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 140-75-0, 4-Fluorobenzylamine 140-88-5, Ethyl acrylate 315-14-0, 2,4,6-Trifluoronitrobenzene 315-31-1, 2-Fluoro-3-methylbenzoic acid 363-81-5, 2,4,6-Trifluoroaniline 402-23-3, 3-Trifluoromethylbenzyl bromide 403-43-0, 4-Fluorobenzoyl chloride 405-99-2, 4-Fluorostyrene 452-85-7, 5-Fluoro-2-methylphenol 453-71-4, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzoic acid 455-87-8, 4-Amino-3-fluorobenzoic acid 456-41-7, 3-Fluorobenzyl bromide 459-46-1, 4-Fluorobenzyl bromide 459-56-3, 4-Fluorobenzyl alcohol 527-69-5, 2-Furoyl chloride 536-74-3, Phenylacetylene 541-41-3, Ethyl chloroformate 543-27-1, Isobutyl chloroformate 582-33-2, Ethyl 3-aminobenzoate 585-71-7, (1-Bromoethyl)benzene 594-61-6, 2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid 616-30-8, 3-Amino-1,2-propanediol 617-88-9, 2-(Chloromethyl)furan 619-45-4, Methyl 4-aminobenzoate 625-45-6, Methoxyacetic acid 626-03-9,

2,4-Dihydroxypyridine 626-15-3, α,α'-Dibromo-m-xylene 674-82-8, Diketene 675-10-5, 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one 765-50-4, 2-(Chloromethyl)thiophene 766-98-3, 4-Fluorophenylacetylene 867-44-7 873-63-2, 3-Chlorobenzyl alcohol 1011-65-0, Methyl indole-5-carboxylate 1071-46-1, Monoethyl malonate 1072-84-0, 4-Imidazolecarboxylic acid 1117-71-1, Methyl 4-bromocrotonate 1121-76-2, 4-Chloropyridine 1-oxide 1124-33-0, 4-Nitropyridine N-oxide 1129-28-8, Methyl 3-bromomethylbenzoate 1194-02-1, 4-Fluorobenzonitrile 1453-58-3, 3-Methyl-1H-pyrazole 1465-76-5, 1-tert-Butyl-4-oxopiperidine 1877-77-6, 3-Aminobenzyl alcohol 2038-03-1, 4-(2-Aminoethyl)morpholine 2144-37-8 2393-23-9, 4-Methoxybenzylamine 2417-72-3, Methyl 4-(bromomethyl)benzoate 2486-74-0, 4-Amino-2-methylmethyl benzoate 2840-26-8, 3-Amino-4-methoxybenzoic acid 2854-16-2, 3-Amino-2-methyl-2-propanol 3240-94-6, 4-(2-Chloroethyl)morpholine 3320-83-0, 2-Chlorophenyl isocyanate 3544-24-9, 3-Aminobenzamide 3731-51-9, 2-(Aminomethyl)pyridine 3731-52-0, 3-(Aminomethyl)pyridine 3731-53-1, 4-(Aminomethyl)pyridine 3739-30-8, 2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutyric acid 4285-42-1, N-Methyl-N-phenylcarbamoyl chloride 4385-35-7, Isochroman-3-one 4412-91-3, 3-Furylmethanol 4518-10-9, Methyl 3-aminobenzoate 4530-20-5, Boc-glycine 5345-27-7, 3-(Methylsulfonyl)benzoic acid 5382-16-1, 4-Hydroxypiperidine 5394-63-8, 2,2,6-Trimethyl-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one 5470-70-2, Methyl 6-methylnicotinate 5509-65-9, 2,6-Difluoroaniline 5521-55-1, 5-Methylpyrazine-2-carboxylic acid 5571-03-9, Methyl 2-methyl-5-pyrimidinecarboxylate 6482-24-2, 2-Methoxyethyl bromide 6723-30-4, [(Tetrahydro-2H-pyranyl-2-yl)oxy]amine 7051-34-5, Cyclopropylmethyl bromide **7554-65-6**, 4-Methyl-1H-pyrazole 7693-46-1, 4-Nitrophenyl chloroformate 10406-24-3, 3-(Aminomethyl)benzonitrile 13737-36-5, 4-(Bromomethyl)phenylacetic acid 13831-30-6, Acetoxyacetic acid 13831-31-7, Acetoxyacetyl chloride 14001-63-9, 4-Methyl-2-methylthiopyrimidine 15781-71-2, 2-Methylmalonic acid bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl) ester 17201-43-3, α-Bromo-p-tolunitrile 17994-25-1, 1-Hydroxy-1-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid 18063-02-0, 2,6-Difluorobenzoyl chloride 18583-89-6, Methyl 3-amino-2-methylbenzoate 18595-18-1, Methyl 3-amino-4-methylbenzoate 19335-11-6, 5-Aminoindazole 20274-69-5, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzyl alcohol 22115-41-9, α-Bromo-o-tolunitrile 22134-75-4 22600-30-2, Methyl 2-amino-5-furoate 23063-36-7, α,α-Dichloro-p-xylene 23915-07-3, 2,4-Difluorobenzyl bromide 24424-99-5, Di-tert-butyl dicarbonate 24964-64-5, 3-Cyanobenzaldehyde 25006-86-4, 2,6-Bis(bromomethyl)fluorobenzene 30533-50-7, 1-Amino-2-methyl-2-propanol hydrochloride 36394-75-9, (S)-(-)-2-Acetoxypropionyl chloride 38870-89-2, 2-Methoxyacetyl chloride 39920-37-1, 2,6-Dichlorophenyl isocyanate 40061-55-0, m-Tolylacetic acid ethyl ester 40635-66-3, 2-Acetoxy-2-methylpropionyl chloride 40872-87-5, Methyl 3-amino-4-chlorobenzoate 49608-01-7, Ethyl 6-chloronicotinate 50628-37-0, 3,3-Dimethoxy-2-methoxycarbonylpropen-1-ol sodium salt 53937-02-3, 4-Benzyloxy-2(1H)-pyridone 55912-20-4, 3-Nitro-4-chlorobenzyl alcohol 56456-47-4, 2,4-Difluorobenzyl alcohol 57260-71-6, N-(tert-Butyloxycarbonyl)piperazine 57791-63-6, 3-(Cyclohexylamino)-2-butenoic acid methyl ester 60728-41-8, 3-Amino-4-(methoxycarbonyl)benzoic acid 62558-08-1, 1,2-Bis(hydroxymethyl)-4-fluorobenzene 66176-39-4, 4-(Bromomethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride 67567-26-4, 4-Bromo-2,6-difluoroaniline 71637-34-8, Thien-3-ylmethanol 72235-52-0, 2,4-Difluorobenzylamine 77532-79-7, 5-Fluoro-2-methylbenzonitrile 80278-67-7, Isoquinoline-5-carboxaldehyde 81863-45-8, 3-Amino-4-methylbenzyl alcohol 84257-12-5, 5-(1-Hydroxy-3-oxobutylidene)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione 105827-74-5, 5-Bromomethyl-2-fluoropyridine 114896-64-9, Methanesulfonic acid 2-(thiophen-3-yl)ethyl ester 120100-15-4, Methyl 3-amino-2-chlorobenzoate 132664-85-8, 5-Aminomethyl-2-methylpyrazine 134227-45-5, 3,4,5-Trifluorobenzonitrile 135394-68-2 161975-39-9, 4-(Methanesulfonyloxymethyl)-1-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester 162166-99-6, 3-

[(Methanesulfonyloxy)methyl]piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester 192369-91-8, 5-(Bromomethyl)-1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)-1H-indazole 586373-19-5, 1-Benzyl-4-hydroxypyridin-2(1H)-one 586374-17-6, 1-(3-Fluorobenzyl)-4-[(3-fluorobenzyl)oxy]-1H-pyridin-2-one 586374-35-8 586374-60-9, 3-Bromo-4-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 586374-98-3, 3-Bromo-4-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-6-methyl-1-[4-(piperazin-1-ylcarbonyl)benzyl]pyridin-2(1H)-one 586376-42-3, 1-[4-(Aminomethyl)phenyl]-4-(benzyloxy)-3-bromopyridin-2(1H)-one hydrochloride 586376-54-7, 3-Bromo-1-(3-fluorobenzyl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridin-4-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate 586376-85-4, 4-[(2,4-Difluorobenzyl)oxy]-1-[2,6-difluoro-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)phenyl]-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 586378-53-2, 1-Benzyl-3-bromo-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 586378-62-3, 3-Bromo-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 586378-89-4, 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one 586379-00-2, 3-Bromo-4-[(2,4-difluorobenzyl)oxy]-6-methyl-1-[[5-[(methylamino)methyl]pyrazin-2-yl]methyl]pyridin-2(1H)-one 586379-20-6, 4-[(2,4-Difluorobenzyl)oxy]-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 586379-22-8, 4-[(2,4-Difluorobenzyl)oxy]-6-methyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of pyridinones as modulators of p38 MAP kinase for treatment of inflammatory conditions, ischemia, viral infections, autoimmune diseases, and other conditions)

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Alzheimer's disease
Anti-inflammatory agents
Anti-ischemic agents
Antiarthritics
Arthritis
Asthma
Atherosclerosis
Drug bioavailability
Immunosuppressants
Inflammation
Lung, disease
Mammalia
Multiple sclerosis
Parkinson's disease
Psoriasis
(treating inflammatory and immune diseases using inhibitors of IkB kinase)
IT 74-89-5, Methylamine, reactions 75-65-0, tert-Butanol, reactions 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 98-59-9, p-Tosyl chloride 107-15-3, Ethylenediamine, reactions 109-81-9, N-Methylethylene diamine 141-43-5, 2-Aminoethanol, reactions 771-97-1, 2,3-Diaminonaphthalene 1003-21-0, 5-Bromo-1-methyl-1H-imidazole 1066-45-1 2450-71-7, Propargylamine 5959-52-4, 3-Amino-2-naphthoic acid **7554-65-6**, 4-Methylpyrazole 27578-60-5, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperidine 73183-34-3, 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-Octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane 164329-73-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(treating inflammatory and immune diseases using inhibitors of IkB kinase)

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT **Carcinoma**
(**squamous** cell, A431; dithiocarbonyl compds., divalent metal ions, glutathione modulators, and choline phosphorylation inhibitors for treatment of **cancer**)
IT 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 97-00-7, 1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene **97-77-8**, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide 108-01-0, Dimethylethanolamine 141-05-9, Diethyl maleate 147-84-2, biological studies 930-68-7, 2-Cyclohexen-1-one 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 25769-03-3,

1-Pyrrolidinecarbodithioic acid 83373-60-8 83730-53-4,
L-Buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dithiocarbonyl compds., divalent metal ions, glutathione modulators, and choline phosphorylation inhibitors for treatment of cancer)

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Arthritis
(**psoriatic** arthritis, and peripheral and septic arthritis; cell membrane impermeable arsenoxide compound for treating arthritis)
IT 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, reactions 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, reactions 66-84-2, D-Glucosamine hydrochloride 70-18-8, Glutathione, reactions 98-50-0 **107-96-0**, 3-Mercaptopropanoic acid 498-40-8, L-Cysteic acid 598-21-0, Bromoacetyl bromide 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide 89889-52-1 123761-26-2 148356-00-7 148356-01-8 172777-84-3, Cy 5.5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction; cell membrane impermeable arsenoxide compound for treating arthritis)

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Allergy inhibitors
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibiotics
Arachis hypogaea
Cottonseed
Cytotoxic agents
Dermatitis
Eczema
Egg
Flaxseed
Glycine max
Immunodeficiency
Immunostimulants
Immunosuppressants
Olea europaea
Psoriasis
Rapeseed
Skin, disease
Sunburn
Vesicles (colloidal)
(invasomes as topical drug delivery systems for therapy of immune system related skin diseases)
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-33-8, Paramethasone 59-05-2, Methotrexate 66-81-9D, Cycloheximide, ethylethanoate derivs. 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 76-22-2, Camphor 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 78-70-6, Linalool 79-92-5, Camphene 80-57-9, Verbenone 89-80-5, Menthone 89-81-6, Piperitone 89-82-7, Pulegon 89-83-8, Thymol 99-48-9, Carveol 99-49-0, Carvone 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-23-0, Citronellal 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-25-2, Nerol 106-51-4, Quinone, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 127-91-3, β-Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 152-97-6, Fluocortolone 279-49-2, 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane 285-67-6, Cyclopentene oxide 286-20-4, 7-Oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 378-44-9, Betamethasone 426-13-1, Fluorometholone 446-86-6, Azathioprine 470-82-6, Cineol 471-16-9, Sabinol 473-06-3, Chrysanthenone 473-67-6, Verbenol 491-04-3, Piperitol 494-90-6, Menthofurane 507-70-0, Borneol 512-85-6, Ascaridol 515-00-4, Myrtenol 546-80-5, Thujon 562-74-3 564-94-3, Myrtenal 586-62-9, Terpinolene 599-33-7, Prednylidene 1195-79-5, Fenchone 1195-92-2, Limonene oxide 1255-35-2, Fluprednidene acetate 1330-16-1, Pinene 1490-04-6, Menthol 1524-88-5, Fludroxycortide 1632-73-1, Fenchol 1686-14-2 2111-75-3,

Perillaaldehyde 2135-17-3, Flumetasone 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4828-27-7, Clocortolone 5251-34-3, Cloprednol **5392-40-5**, Citral 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 8000-41-7, Terpineol 8013-00-1, Terpinene 13466-78-9, 3-Carene 16409-43-1, Roseoxide 21391-98-0, Phellandral 24545-81-1, Umbellulone 25155-15-1, Cymol 35732-37-7, Thujol 52993-54-1, Menthane 53123-88-9, Rapamycin 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 74806-04-5, Carene 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 128794-94-5, Mycophenolate mofetil
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(invasomes as topical drug delivery systems for therapy of immune system related skin diseases)

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Alzheimer's disease
Arthritis
Asthma
Atherosclerosis
Lung, disease
Multiple sclerosis
Parkinson's disease
Psoriasis
Transplant rejection
(treatment of; method of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using 4-amino substituted imidazoquinoxaline, benzopyrazoloquinazoline, benzoimidazoquinoxaline and benzoimidazoquinoline inhibitors of Iκb kinase (IKK))
IT 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 109-81-9, N-Methylethylenediamine 771-97-1, 2,3-Diaminonaphthalene 1003-21-0, 5-Bromo-1-methyl-1H-imidazole 1066-45-1, Trimethylstannyl chloride 2450-71-7, Propargylamine 5959-52-4, 3-Amino-2-naphthoic acid **7554-65-6**, 4-Methylpyrazole 27578-60-5, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperidine 73183-34-3, Bis(pinacolato)diborane 164329-73-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(method of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using 4-amino substituted imidazoquinoxaline, benzopyrazoloquinazoline, benzoimidazoquinoxaline and benzoimidazoquinoline inhibitors of Iκb kinase (IKK))

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT **Acne**
Animal tissue culture
Cosmetics
Fibroblast
Sebum
(skin care product containing retinoid boosters and phytoestrogens in dual compartment package)
IT 59-31-4, 2-Hydroxyquinoline 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 68-26-8, Retinol 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 78-70-6, Linalool 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 80-73-9, 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone 91-64-5, Coumarin 97-78-9, N-Laurylsarcosine 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1, Geraniol 117-39-5, Quercetin 127-41-3, α-Ionone 127-47-9, Retinyl acetate 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, biological studies 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 446-72-0, Genistein 471-53-4, 18β-Glycyrrhetinic acid 480-41-1, Naringenin 486-66-8, Daidzein 544-31-0, Palmitic acid monoethanolamide 631-89-0, Retinyl linoleate 695-10-3D, cocoyl derivs. 871-37-4, Oleyl betaine 4602-84-0, Farnesol **5392-40-5**, Citral 16058-19-8 22916-47-8, Miconazole 38083-17-9, Climbazole 56863-02-6 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 68171-52-8, Linoleic acid monoethanolamide 80111-68-8, Damascone 112708-19-7, 1H-Benzotriazolamine 124753-97-5 159065-21-1 386704-13-8, Utrecht-2
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin care product containing retinoid boosters and phytoestrogens in dual

compartment package)

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Aconitum tuberosum
Amygdalus
Angelica dahurica
Atractylodes
Bletia
Bombyx (plant)
Cuscuta
Magnolia
Pachyma hoelen
Prunus armeniaca
(chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)
IT **Acne**
(comedo; chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)
IT Cosmetics
(skin-lightening; chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)
IT 97-53-0, Eugenol 482-45-1, Isoimperatorin 508-24-7, Tumulosic acid 1398-61-4, Chitin 2141-09-5, Magnoflorine 2543-94-4, Phellopterin **5392-40-5**, Citral 6989-21-5, Atractylone 9036-88-8, Mannan 11078-31-2, Glucomannan 26091-73-6, Oxy-peucedanin 29070-92-6, Pachymic acid 29883-15-6, Amygdalin 37220-82-9, Olein 37222-05-2, Linol 39453-41-3, β-Pachyman
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Hodgkin's disease
Human herpesvirus 1
Prostate gland, neoplasm
Psoriasis
Rheumatoid arthritis
(treatment of; preparation of amino-substituted tetracyclic compds. as antiinflammatory agents)
IT 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 109-81-9, N-Methylethylenediamine 771-97-1, 2,3-Diaminonaphthalene 1003-21-0, 5-Bromo-1-methyl-1H-imidazole 2450-71-7, Propargylamine 5959-52-4, 3-Amino-2-naphthoic acid **7554-65-6**, 4-Methylpyrazole 27578-60-5, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperidine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of amino-substituted tetracyclic compds. as antiinflammatory agents)

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Skin, disease
(**Darriers disease**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT **Keratosis**
(actinic; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT **Keratosis**
(epidermolytic **hyperkeratosis**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT **Keratosis**
(hyper-, palmoplantar; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT **Keratosis**
(**hyperkeratosis**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT Skin, disease

(**ichthyosis**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT Skin, disease
(non-bullous **ichthyosiform** erythroderma; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT Alopecia
Antidepressants
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Cirrhosis
Cytotoxic agents
Drug screening
Fibroblast
Hepatitis
Hepatitis C virus
Human herpesvirus
Human immunodeficiency virus
Human papillomavirus
Hypolipemic agents
Keloid
Psoriasis
Wart
Wound healing promoters
(retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT Antitumor agents
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT **Acne**
(vulgaris; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)
IT **97-77-8**, Disulfiram **637-03-6**, Phenylarsine oxide **5392-40-5**, 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal **5697-56-3**, Carbenoxolone **7554-65-6**, 4-Methylpyrazole
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Antitumor agents
(lung **squamous** cell **carcinoma**; dithiocarbamate derivs. for **cancer** treatment)
IT Lung, **neoplasm**
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**, inhibitors; dithiocarbamate derivs. for **cancer** treatment)
IT **97-77-8**, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(dithiocarbamate derivs. for cancer treatment)
IT **97-77-8DP**, Disulfiram, metal chelates 147-84-2DP, gold chelates
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dithiocarbamate derivs. for cancer treatment)

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Allergy inhibitors
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiasthmatics
Antidiabetic agents

Antimalarials
Antirheumatic agents
Autoimmune disease
Cosmetics
Cystic fibrosis
Drug delivery systems
Erythrocyte
Neutrophil
Penetrating agents
Plasmodium berghei
Plasmodium falciparum
Plasmodium vivax
Psoriasis
Urticaria
(nitro- and thia- fatty acid preparation for treatment of inflammation and infection)

IT 68-11-1, 2-Mercaptoacetic acid, reactions 96-33-3, Methyl acrylate 98-59-9, p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride **107-96-0**, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 112-71-0, 1-Bromotetradecane 112-92-5, Octadecan-1-ol 506-44-5, Linolenyl alcohol 927-74-2, But-3-yn-1-ol 6261-22-9, 2-Pentyn-1-ol 13487-46-2, Arachidonyl alcohol 24149-05-1, γ-Linolenyl alcohol 79869-58-2, Propanethiol 102783-20-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction; nitro- and thia- fatty acid preparation for treatment of inflammation and infection)

L20 ANSWER 18 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT **Acne**
Preservatives
(compns. containing ursolic acid compds. for modification of skin lipid content in treatment of skin disorders)
IT Skin, disease
(**ichthyosis**; compns. containing ursolic acid compds. for modification of skin lipid content in treatment of skin disorders)
IT 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 464-99-3, Lupane 465-99-6, Hederagenin 471-53-4, 18β-Glycyrrhetic acid 472-15-1, Betulinic acid 473-98-3, Betulin 508-02-1, Oleanolic acid 545-46-0, Uvaol 545-48-2, Erythrodiol 4547-24-4, Corosolic acid **5697-56-3**, Carbenoxolone 14226-18-7, Glycyrrhetol 53155-25-2, Euscapic acid 329768-05-0
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. containing ursolic acid compds. for modification of skin lipid content in treatment of skin disorders)

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Antitumor agents
(lung **squamous** cell **carcinoma**; thiuram disulfides for treating **cancer**, and use with other agents)
IT Lung, **neoplasm**
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**, inhibitors; thiuram disulfides for treating **cancer**, and use with other agents)
IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 53-86-1, Indomethacin 59-05-2, Methotrexate **97-77-8**, Tetraethyl thiuram disulfide **97-77-8D**, Disulfiram, metal complexes 148-82-3, Melphalan 154-93-8, Carmustine 504-90-5D, Thiuram disulfide, derivs. 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-22-4D, Silver, disulfiram complex, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-38-2, Arsenic, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-50-8D, Copper, disulfiram complex, biological studies 7440-55-3, Gallium, biological studies 7440-57-5,

Gold, biological studies 7440-57-5D, Gold, disulfiram complex, biological studies 7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, disulfiram complex, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 9031-37-2, Ceruloplasmin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 13010-20-3D, Nitrosourea, derivs. 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naprosyn 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 33069-62-4, Taxol 33419-42-0, Etoposide 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 53643-48-4, Vindesine 92118-27-9, Fotemustine 114977-28-5, Taxotere 180288-69-1, Herceptin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thiuram disulfides for treating cancer, and use with other agents)

L20 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB Essential oils from Abies firma or Chamaecyparis obtusa or Abies oil constituents [pinene, terpinene, citral and/or bornyl acetate] are active against Streptococcus mutans, athlete's foot-related Tricophyton rubrum, Tricophyton mentagrophytes, and **acne**-causing Propionibacterium **acnes**.
IT **Acne**
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Athlete's foot
Fungicides
Propionibacterium **acnes**
Streptococcus mutans
Trichophyton mentagrophytes
Trichophyton rubrum
(anti-microbial agents)
IT 76-49-3P, Bornyl acetate 80-56-8P, α-Pinene 99-86-5P, α-Terpinene 127-91-3P, β-Pinene **5392-40-5P**, Citral
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anti-microbial agents)

L20 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT **Keratosis**
(**parakeratosis**; synthetic and therapeutic methods for the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein)
IT 56-65-5, 5'-Atp, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 86-01-1, 5'-Gtp **97-77-8**, Disulfiram
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synthetic and therapeutic methods for the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein)

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT **Acne**
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Drug delivery systems
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus pneumoniae
(mutilin 14-ester derivs. with antibacterial activity)
IT 51-17-2, 1H-Benzimidazole 51-45-6, 1H-Imidazole-4-ethanamine, reactions 61-54-1, 1H-Indole-3-ethanamine 87-52-5 100-39-0, Benzyl bromide 109-01-3, N-Methylpiperazine 109-89-7, Diethylamine, reactions 123-75-1, Pyrrolidine, reactions 124-40-3, Dimethylamine, reactions 125-65-5, Pleuromutilin 273-33-6, 2H-1,2,3-Triazolo[4,5-b]pyridine

273-34-7, 1H-1,2,3-Triazolo[4,5-b]pyridine 693-98-1 822-36-6
879-37-8, 1H-Indole-3-acetamide 931-03-3, Pyrrole-3-carboxylic acid
1003-29-8, 1H-Pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde 1445-73-4, 1-Methyl-4-piperidone
1453-58-3 1499-46-3 2075-45-8, 4-Bromopyrazole 3072-56-8 4027-57-0
4928-87-4, 1,2,4-Triazole-3-carboxylic acid 5832-54-2,
2-Methylene-3-quinuclidinone hydrochloride **7554-65-6**
10111-08-7, 1H-Imidazole-2-carboxaldehyde 14745-84-7 17403-09-7
18039-42-4, 5-Phenyltetrazole 24424-99-5, Di-tert-butyldicarbonate
27988-97-2, Tetrazole 29004-73-7 29636-87-1 36953-46-5 37622-90-5,
Ethyl 4-pyrazolecarboxylate 38385-95-4 46421-52-7 46739-05-3
54055-40-2 56162-74-4 60924-38-1 73195-98-9 79099-07-3
90565-39-2 91010-38-7 106243-44-1 123500-70-9 155302-27-5
200714-50-7 224297-35-2 278798-07-5 278798-28-0 278798-30-4
278798-31-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction; mutilin 14-ester derivs. with antibacterial activity)

L20 ANSWER 23 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Psoriasis
(preparation of phorboid derivs. with anti-inflammatory and other activities)
IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, reactions 60-24-2, 2-Mercaptoethanol
66-84-2, Glucosamine hydrochloride **107-96-0**, 3-Mercaptopropanoic
acid 109-83-1, 2-(Methylamino)ethanol 111-42-2, reactions 123-31-9,
1,4-Benzenediol, reactions 156-57-0 288-32-4, Imidazole, reactions
616-30-8, 3-Amino-1,2-propanediol 1877-77-6, 3-Aminobenzyl alcohol
1892-29-1, 2-Hydroxyethyldisulfide 2002-92-8, 3-
(Pentafluorophenyl)propionic acid 2524-64-3, Diphenylchlorophosphate
3433-37-2, 2-Piperidinemethanol 3715-29-5, Sodium 3-methyl-2-
oxobutanoate 7150-46-1, 4-Nitrogramine 16561-29-8, Phorbol
12-myristate-13-acetate 19721-22-3, 3-Mercapto-1-propanol 30358-69-1,
20-Deoxy-20-oxophorbol 12-myristate-13-acetate 42340-98-7,
(R)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate 65303-82-4, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrophenyl
isocyanate 73671-79-1, (S)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate 84590-48-7,
(±)-Indolactam V 103956-01-0 116337-02-1, 2-Deoxy-20-chlorophorbol
12-myristate-13-acetate 116337-04-3, Phorbol 12,13-bis(2,4-
difluorophenylacetate) 116363-81-6, 2-Deoxy-20-chlorophorbol
12,13-dibutyrate 125348-17-6 141315-52-8, (±)-7-Octylindolactam V
142526-73-6 142526-74-7, 20-Deoxy-20-chlorophorbol 142849-88-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of phorboid derivs. with anti-inflammatory and other activities)

L20 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB The antitumor protein p53 plays a critical role in DNA repair. Inorg. arsenic exposure is associated with a wide variety of human tumors, particularly of the skin. To investigate how inorg. arsenic might interfere with DNA repair and lead to greater incidence of **hyperkeratosis** and skin tumors, we exposed human keratinocytes (HaCaT) to environmentally relevant concns. of arsenite for 14 days. Arsenite reduced p53 levels while concomitantly increasing the p53 regulatory protein mdm2 levels in a dose- and time-dependent manner. We propose the disruption of the p53-mdm2 loop regulating cell cycle arrest as a model for arsenic-related skin carcinogenesis and it may be important in tumors with elevated mdm2 levels. (c) 1999 Academic Press.
IT 75-60-5, Dimethylarsinic acid 124-58-3, Methylarsonic acid
637-03-6, Phenylarsine oxide 7440-38-2, Arsenic, biological
studies 15502-74-6, Arsenite 15584-04-0, Arsenate
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(arsenic disrupts cellular levels of p53 and mdm2 proteins in relation

to potential mechanism of carcinogenesis)

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT **Psoriasis**
(inhibitors; in situ formation of bioadhesive polymeric material)
IT 50-23-7 55-63-0, Glyceryl trinitrate 58-38-8, Prochlorperazine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 73-78-9, Lignocaine hydrochloride 76-57-3, Codeine 88-04-0, Chloroxylenol 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 93-14-1, Guaiphenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 137-58-6, Lignocaine 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 378-44-9, Betamethasone 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 509-67-1, Pholcodine 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 616-91-1, n-Acetylcysteine 642-72-8, Benzydamine 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1143-38-0, Dithranol 1300-94-3, Amylmetacresol 1393-87-9, Fusafungine 1404-88-2, Tyrothricin 1491-59-4 2016-36-6, Choline salicylate, biological studies 3380-34-5, Triclosan 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate **5697-56-3**, Carbenoxolone 6707-58-0, Dequalinium 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 9000-01-5, Acacia gum 9000-07-1D, Carrageenan, salts 9003-01-4D, Poly(acrylic acid), salts 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9004-61-9D, Hyaluronic acid, salts 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9007-27-6D, Chondroitin, salts 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, salts 9015-73-0, Diethylaminoethyl dextran 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12041-76-8, Dichlorobenzyl alcohol 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22199-08-2, Silver sulphadiazine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 23239-88-5, Benzocaine hydrochloride 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Poly(lactic acid) 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine) 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 53152-21-9, Buprenorphine hydrochloride 53179-11-6, Loperamide 54182-58-0, Sucralfate 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 69992-87-6, Keratan 70694-72-3, Chitosan chloride 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 75634-40-1, Dermatan 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79794-75-5, Loratidine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 102625-70-7, Pantoprazole 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 112965-21-6, Calcipotriol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in situ formation of bioadhesive polymeric material)

L20 ANSWER 26 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in **squamous** -cell lung **cancer**
AB The authors investigated activities of the cysteine protease cathepsin B (CB; EC 3.4.22.1), the levels of reduced glutathione (GSH) and cysteine and the activity of γ-glutamyltransferase (γ-GT; EC 2.3.2.2.) in **squamous**-cell lung **carcinoma** (SQCLC) and the lung parenchyma specimens from surgically treated patients. The basal CB activity, assayed in tissue exts. in the absence of exogenous activators, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. The residual CB activity, remaining in tissue exts. after preincubation at 37°, was not any longer significantly different in SQCLC and the lungs. The inhibited CB activity, calculated as the difference between the basal and residual CB activities, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. In the case of the cysteine protease cathepsin C (CC; EC 3.4.14.1), neither the basal nor the residual nor the inhibited CC activities in SQCLC and the lung were significantly different. Compared to CC, the powerfulness of endogenous cysteine protease inhibitors to inhibit CB was much higher in both SQCLC and the lung. The cysteine protease inhibitors from SQCLC and the lung which effectively inhibited CB could be related to

the inhibitors with an apparent Mr ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. Isoelec. focusing studies indicated significant differences in the progress of inhibition of the activity of CB isoforms in SQCLC and lung parenchyma exts. The levels of both GSH and Cys were significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung and the level of GSH was significantly higher in Stage III tumors compared to Stage I tumors. The activity of γ-GT was not significantly different in SQCLC and the lung but it was significantly higher in Stage I tumors compared to Stage III tumors and showed a significant neg. correlation with GSH level in SQCLC. Dithiothreitol did not increase the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which indicates that reversibly oxidized forms of CB do not accumulate in the tumors and the lungs. The basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung was competitively inhibited by Cys. Moreover, increasing Cys concns. had a modulatory effect on the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which was featured by Cys-induced inhibition of CB activity and by subsequent Cys-effected recovery of CB activity from its previous inhibition by Cys.

ST **squamous** cell lung **cancer** cathepsin B; cysteine protease inhibitor **squamous** lung **cancer**; thiol **squamous** cell lung **cancer** cathepsin

IT Lung
(parenchyma; cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous**-cell lung **cancer**)

IT Lung, **neoplasm**
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**; cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous**-cell lung **cancer**)

IT 9046-27-9, γ-Glutamyltransferase 9047-22-7, Cathepsin B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous**-cell lung **cancer**)

IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 70-18-8, Reduced glutathione, biological studies 138674-34-7, Proteinase inhibitor, cysteine
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous**-cell lung **cancer**)

IT 9032-68-2, Cathepsin C
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous**-cell lung **cancer** in relation to)

IT 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies **107-96-0**, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 454-29-5, DL-Homocysteine 498-40-8, L-Cysteic acid 636-58-8, γ-Glutamylcysteine 921-01-7, D-Cysteine 2485-62-3, L-Cysteine methyl-ester 3483-12-3, DL-Dithiothreitol 7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, biological studies 19246-18-5, L-Cysteinylglycine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of thiols, their derivs., and other compds. on cathepsin B of human **squamous**-cell lung **cancer**)

L20 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Compds. having the formula I [R1, R2, R3, R6 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R8, R9, R14 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R10, R15, R16, R17 = H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R11 = e.g., C1-6-alkyl; R12 = H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R13 = perfluoro-C1-6-alkyl; A, B = bond, O, S, SO, SO2; Q = e.g, CH(OH)R13, COR16; X1 = O, S, SO, SO2; Z = H or phenyl-(R14)3; m = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; p and q are each independently 0, 1,

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8] are inhibitors of the PLA2 enzymes. These compds. are useful as anti-allergic, anti-asthmatic, they are also useful in treating various inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, bursitis, **psoriasis**; immunoinflammatory disorders such as contact dermatitis, irritable bowel disease and the like. Thus, e.g., to a solution of 1-(2-hydroxy-4-{3-[4-(1-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl)phenoxy]propoxy}-3-propylphenyl)ethanone and 3-mercaptopropionic acid was added BF3.OEt2; workup and salt formation afforded 3-(1-{4-[3-(4-acetyl-3-hydroxy-2-propylphenoxy)propoxy]phenyl}-4-phenylbutylthio)propionic acid sodium salt (Na.II) which inhibited unesterified arachidonic acid release at a concentration range of 0.5 to 10 μM. Pharmaceutical formulations were given.

IT 96-35-5, Methyl hydroxyacetate 100-39-0, Benzyl bromide 106-41-2, 4-Bromophenol 106-53-6, 4-Bromothiophenol 106-89-8, reactions **107-96-0**, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 123-08-0, 4-Hydroxybenzaldehyde 628-17-1, 1-Iodopentane 693-25-4, Pentylmagnesium bromide 1462-75-5, 3-Phenylpropyl-magnesium bromide 2105-94-4, 4-Bromo-2-fluorophenol 2935-90-2, Methyl 3-mercaptopropionate 3277-89-2, 2-Phenethylmagnesium bromide 5597-50-2, Methyl 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate 6626-15-9, 4-Bromoresorcinol 33821-94-2 36159-31-6 40786-20-7 52273-55-9, 4-[3-Bromopropyl]phenol 91540-82-8 102127-34-4 116748-05-1, 4-(tert-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde 152922-73-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(bis(aryloxy)alkanes as inhibitors of phospholipase A2 enzymes)

L20 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Photodynamic killing of human **squamous** cell **carcinoma** cells using a monoclonal antibody-photosensitizer conjugate

AB Procedures were developed in which the photosensitizer benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD) (I or II) can be covalently linked to carrier mols. of modified PVA to produce water-soluble PVA-BPD conjugates with a mol. weight of .apprx. 30 kDa. These carriers are covalently linked to monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) using heterobifunctional linking agents. Such a conjugate is described, in which the MoAb (5E8) has specificity for a glycoprotein detected on human **squamous** cell **carcinomas** of the lung. The conjugates produced were covalently linked and retained both their photosensitizing and antigen-binding activities. The MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate, in the presence of 10% fetal calf serum, exhibited highly enhanced phototoxic killing of the target cell line (A549) over that exhibited by free BPD or a control MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate. These results demonstrate the selectivity and specificity of this MoAb conjugate.

IT Glycoproteins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of lung **squamous carcinoma** cell, of human, monoclonal antibody conjugates with benzoporphyrin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.) specificity to)

IT **Neoplasm** inhibitors
(lung **squamous** cell **carcinoma**, monoclonal antibody conjugate with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.))

IT Antibodies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(monoclonal, to cell surface glycoprotein, conjugates with benzoporphyrin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.), lung **squamous** cell **carcinoma** inhibition with)

IT Lung, **neoplasm**
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**, inhibition of, of human, by monoclonal antibody conjugates with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.))

IT Lung, **neoplasm**
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**, inhibitors, monoclonal antibody conjugate with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.))

IT **107-96-0D**, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid, reaction products with hexanediamine-modified poly(vinyl alc.) and benzoporphyrin derivative, conjugates with monoclonal antibody 124-09-4D, 1,6-Hexanediamine, poly(vinyl alc.) modified with, reaction products with benzoporphorin derivative, conjugates with monoclonal antibody 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, hexanediamine-modified, reaction products with benzoporphyrin derivative, conjugates with monoclonal antibody 92921-25-0D, conjugates with monoclonal antibody, reaction products with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.) 94293-59-1D, reaction products with hexanediamine-modified poly(vinyl alc.), conjugates with monoclonal antibody 121310-58-5D, reaction products with hexanediamine-modified poly(vinyl alc.), conjugates with monoclonal antibody
RL: PRP (Properties)
(phototoxic inhibition of human lung **squamous** cell **carcinoma** with)

L20 ANSWER 29 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Thio-containing anthralin analogs for the treatment of **psoriasis**, and their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions, and use
AB Anthralin analogs containing a thio substituent, useful for treating **psoriasis** (no data), are prepared Bromination of anthralin in CS2 gave 77.5% 10-bromo derivative, which reacted with HSCH2CH2OH in CH2Cl2 to give 90% 10-(2-hydroxyethylthio) derivative Cyclization of this using DDQ in CH2Cl2 under N gave 75% dihydroxyanthracenedione ethylene hemithioketal I.
ST anthralin thio prepn treatment **psoriasis**
IT **Psoriasis**
(treatment of, thio-containing anthralin analogs for)
IT 1143-38-0DP, Anthralin, analogs 107401-55-8P 123066-84-2P 123066-85-3P 123066-86-4P 123066-87-5P 123066-88-6P 123066-89-7P 123066-90-0P 123066-91-1P 123066-92-2P 123066-93-3P 123066-94-4P 123066-95-5P 123066-96-6P 123066-97-7P 123066-98-8P 123066-99-9P 123067-00-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for treatment of **psoriasis**)
IT 60-24-2, 2-Mercaptoethanol 68-11-1, Mercaptoacetic acid, reactions 75-08-1, Ethanethiol 96-27-5, 3-Mercapto-1,2-propanediol **107-96-0**, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 108-98-5, Thiophenol, reactions 111-31-9, 1-Hexanethiol 112-55-0, 1-Dodecanethiol 540-63-6, 1,2-Ethanedithiol 2365-48-2 2935-90-2, Methyl 3-mercaptopropionate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(substitution reaction of, with bromodihydroxyanthrone)

L20 ANSWER 30 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IT Inflammation inhibitors
(antiarthritics, **psoriatics**, histamine radioenzyme assay response to)
IT 50-13-5, Pethidine hydrochloride 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-23-7 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-41-9, Clomiphene citrate 50-44-2, 6-Mercaptopurine 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4 50-63-5, Chloroquine phosphate 50-65-7, Niclosamide 50-76-0, Dactinomycin 50-78-2 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-28-8 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-85-3 54-95-5, Pentylenetetrazol 55-98-1 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-66-9, Probenecid 58-08-2, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-33-3, Promethazine hydrochloride 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 58-55-9, biological studies 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-46-1, Procaine 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-92-7, biological studies 59-97-2 60-80-0 61-24-5 61-25-6, Papaverine hydrochloride 61-33-6, biological studies 62-56-6, Thiourea, biological studies 64-77-7 65-45-2, Salicylamide 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-89-3, Metamizol

69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-74-9 70-26-8, L-Ornithine 71-73-8, Hypnostan 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 77-67-8, Ethosuximide 84-02-6, Prochlorperazine-dimaleate 87-08-1 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate **97-77-8**, Disulfiram 98-92-0, 3-Pyridinecarboxamide 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 100-97-0, biological studies 103-90-2, Paracetamol 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate 124-90-3, Oxanest 125-33-7, Primidone 125-71-3 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-06-6, Warfarin-sodium 130-61-0 132-17-2, Benztropine mesylate 134-81-6, Benzil 137-58-6, Lidocaine 141-90-2 142-88-1 143-67-9, Vinblastine sulfate 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 147-24-0 151-67-7, Anestan 153-61-7, Cephalothin 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 304-20-1, Hydralazine hydrochloride 305-03-3 315-30-0 341-69-5 379-79-3, Ergotamine tartrate 389-08-2 396-01-0 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 446-86-6, Azathioprine 525-66-6 548-73-2, Droperidol 549-18-8 590-46-5 599-79-1, Salazosulfapyridine 603-50-9, Bisacodyl 614-39-1 637-07-0, Clofibrate 657-24-9, Metformin 665-66-7, Amantadine hydrochloride 738-70-5 908-54-3, Berenil 943-17-9, Effortil 969-33-5, Cyproheptadine hydrochloride 971-74-4, Serotonin creatinine sulfate 1070-11-7, Ethambutol hydrochloride 1143-38-0, Dithranol 1197-18-8 1218-35-5 1229-29-4 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1405-41-0, Gentamycin sulfate 1867-66-9, Ketalar 2016-88-8, Amiloride hydrochloride 2062-78-4, Pimozide 3505-38-2 3521-62-8, Erythromycin estolate 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3810-74-0, Streptomycin sulfate 3902-71-4 4205-91-8 5370-01-4, Mexiletine hydrochloride 5536-17-4 6469-93-8, Chlorprothixene hydrochloride 7549-43-1 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10592-13-9 12244-57-4 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13523-86-9, Pindolol 13710-19-5, Tolfenamic acid 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15686-71-2 15687-27-1 15826-37-6 19237-84-4 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21736-83-4 21829-25-4 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22260-51-1, Bromocryptine mesylate 22560-50-5 26675-46-7, Forene 26921-17-5, Timolol maleate 28860-95-9, Carbidopa 29094-61-9, Glipizide 29122-68-7, Atenolol 31431-39-7, Mebendazole 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33286-22-5, Diltiazem hydrochloride 36322-90-4 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 50679-08-8 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 59467-70-8 62571-86-2, Captopril 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 66357-59-3, Ranitidine hydrochloride 68844-77-9, Astemizole 70050-43-0, α-Fluoromethyl-histidine 98530-12-2, Intron A
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(histamine radioenzyme assay response to)

L20 ANSWER 31 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ST interleukin release inhibition antioxidant; antiinflammatory antioxidant; **psoriasis** treatment antioxidant; diabetes treatment antioxidant; atherosclerosis treatment antioxidant
IT Atherosclerosis
Psoriasis
(treatment of, by interleukin-1 release-inhibiting antioxidants)
IT **97-77-8** 119409-57-3 119409-58-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukin-1 release inhibition by, pharmaceutical use in relation to)

L20 ANSWER 32 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB Oxidative stress has been suggested to play an integral role in the **cancer** process. It may be particularly significant during tumor progression, where there is likely to be a large amount of free radicals generated by infiltrating inflammatory cells and dying tumor cells. In order to test this hypothesis, a variety of free radical scavengers and antioxidants were assessed for their ability to inhibit tumor progression. The murine skin multistage carcinogenesis model was used to generate papillomas, which are a population of putative precancerous lesions. Various test agents were applied topically to papillomas in order to determine

if they would decrease the incidence of the malignant lesion, **squamous** cell **carcinoma**. The agents tested included: GSH, BHA, vitamin E, copper(II) (3,5-diisopropylsalicylate)2, sodium benzoate, N-acetyl cysteine and disulfiram. Under the conditions of the expts., only GSH and disulfiram inhibited tumor progression to a significant degree. Addnl. studies indicated that GSH prevented **cancer** development in a dose-dependent manner. Another experiment demonstrated that when papillomas received repeated topical applications of diethylmaleate, a GSH-depleting agent, tumor progression was enhanced. Collectively these data suggest that sufficient glutathione levels may be important in preventing **cancer** formation.

IT 59-02-9, D-α-Tocopherol 70-18-8, GSH, biological studies **97-77-8**, Disulfiram 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 616-91-1, n-Acetylcysteine 21246-18-4 25013-16-5, BHA
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor progression inhibition response to)

L20 ANSWER 33 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB In an attempt to dissociate the chemotherapeutic from the carcinogenic properties of the antischistosomal and antitrypanosomal nitrovinylfuran SQ 18506 (trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole) [28754-68-9], potential inhibitors of carcinogenesis were administered to female outbred CD-1 mice before and during exposure to SQ18506. The compds. tested were ascorbic acid [50-81-7], etretinate [54350-48-0], butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) [25013-16-5], cysteamine [60-23-1], cysteine [52-90-4] dimercaprol [59-52-9], disulfiram [**97-77-8**], 1,4-dithiothreitol [3483-12-3], reduced glutathione [70-18-8], and spermidine [124-20-9]. The primary types of tumors observed were **squamous** cell **carcinomas** of the stomach and thymic and nonthymic lymphomas. BHA reduced the incidence of malignant tumors to control levels, whereas cysteine hydrochloride, spermidine phosphate, and disulfirmam reduced the incidence of chemical induced tumors by 42, 34, and 32%, resp. Although cysteamine and disulfiram had no or only a modest effect on the overall incidence of tumors, the data suggested possible tissue-specific anticarcinogenic properties for these agents. Of the 8 antioxidants tested, only 1 had marked anticarcinogenic properties against SQ18506. These data indicate that antioxidant properties alone cannot account for the anticarcinogenic activity of the compds. tested. Coadministration of the anticarcinogen BHA with SQ18506 also blocked the chemotherapeutic effects of this agent on female CD-1 mice infected with Schistosoma mansoni.

IT 50-81-7, biological studies 52-90-4, biological studies 59-52-9 60-23-1 70-18-8, biological studies **97-77-8** 124-20-9 3483-12-3 25013-16-5 54350-48-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nitrovinylfuran carcinogenicity response to)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	124.50	188.50

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-10.22	-10.22

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:38:20 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 28, 2005 (20050128/UP).

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.48 | 188.98

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE | 0.00 | -10.22

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:43:19 ON 03 FEB 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Feb 2005 VOL 142 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2005 (20050202/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d 120 15 ibib abs

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157589 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:210549
TITLE: Retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases
INVENTOR(S): Ward, Simon; Bavik, Claes; Cork, Michael; Tazi-Ahnini, Rachid
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Sheffield, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002015920	A2	20020228	WO 2001-GB3694	20010817
WO 2002015920	A3	20021017		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2419840	AA	20020228	CA 2001-2419840	20010817

AU 2001078632	A5	20020304	AU 2001-78632		20010817
EP 1318836	A2	20030618	EP 2001-956713		20010817
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
JP 2004506691	T2	20040304	JP 2002-520841		20010817
US 2003119715	A1	20030626	US 2002-85239		20020227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-20351	A	20000817
			WO 2001-GB3694	W	20010817

AB Methods and compns. are provided for treating a patient suffering from a hyperproliferative disorder or photoageing. The methods involve blocking the activity of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) in cells of the patient, and/or administering to the patient an antagonist of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) and/or lowering the endogenous level of retinoic acid (RA) in cells of said patient.

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.10	192.08

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.73	-10.95

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:43:54 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 28, 2005 (20050128/UP).

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.30	192.38

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-10.95

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:46:58 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Feb 2005 VOL 142 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2005 (20050202/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	0.39	11.75
NETWORK CHARGES	0.06	2.64
SEARCH CHARGES	0.00	128.09
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	50.35
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.45	192.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-10.95

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:47:05 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> d l20 1-33 ibib ed abs

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:865808 CAPLUS
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Hyeong Gyu; Jeong, Geun Yeong; Oh, Se Ryang; Ahn, Gyeong Seob; Lee, Im Seon; Park, Si Hyeong; Kim, Jeong Hui; Jang, Hyeon Wook
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Korea Institute of Science and Technology, S. Korea
SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000040361	A	20000705	KR 1998-55981	19981218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1998-55981	19981218

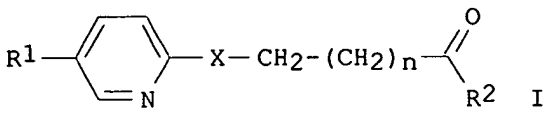
ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2004
AB A pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as an active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene is useful for prevention and treatment of the diseases related with the activity of leukotriene such as asthma, cystic fibrosis, septic shock, cardiac anaphylaxis, cerebral vasospasm, **psoriasis**, endotoxemia, myocardial ischemia, etc. A main component of the essential oil is more than one compound selected from (-)-menthol, (+)-limonene, alpha-terpinene, gamma-terpinene, terpineol, beta-myrcene, (+or-)-linalool, geraniol, citral, beta-cyclocitral, eugenol, safrol, (+)-alpha-pinene, (-)-alpha-pinene and (+)-cis-verbenol.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:670924 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:190688
TITLE: Preparation of 3-acylaminopyridine and nicotinamide derivatives as antiinflammatory agents
INVENTOR(S): Cutshall, Neil S.; Jeffrey, Scott C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Darwin Molecular Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 29 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 6777432	B1	20040817	US 2002-237258		20020904
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-317281P	P	20010904

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:190688
ED Entered STN: 18 Aug 2004
GI



I

AB Compds. of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof [R1 = R3CON(R4), R3R4NCO; R2 = OR5, NR5R6; n = an integer of 0-3; X = O, S; R3, R4, R5 and R6 are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, aryl(alkylene), heteroaryl, heteroaryl(alkylene), carbocycle, carbocycle(alkylene), heterocycle, and heterocycle(alkylene)] are prepared Also disclosed is a method of treating a subject having an inflammatory disorder alleviated by the inhibition of growth regulatory oncogene α (GRO-α), wherein comprises administering to the subject in need thereof an effective amount of the compound I. The said inflammatory disorder is selected from the group consisting of sepsis-related acute respiratory distress syndrome, arthritis, gouty synovitis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, ulcerative colitis, **psoriasis**, and tumor growth and metastasis. Thus, to a solution of N-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-mercaptonicotinamide (0.024 g, 0.097 mmol) in 2 mL of DMF was added cesium carbonate (0.094 g, 0.29 mmol) and Pr bromoacetate (0.025 μL) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min and poured into EtOAc and water to give, after workup and purification by trituration using EtOAc, 34 mg (76%) [[5-(4-fluorophenylcarbamoyl)pyridin-2-yl]sulfanyl]acetic acid Pr ester (II) as a white solid. II at 20μM exhibited ≥40% chemotaxis (neutrophil migration) in a growth regulatory oncogene α (GRO-α) driven chemotaxis assay described in J. Immunol. Meth., (213) 41-52, 1998.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:648317 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:167775
TITLE: Antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compositions, and screening and diagnostic methods
INVENTOR(S): Keinan, Ehud; Alt, Aron
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Technion Research & Development Foundation Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 158 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004066912	A2	20040812	WO 2004-IL96	20040201

W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES,

ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA, NI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-443866P P 20030131
US 2003-453213P P 20030311

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:167775

ED Entered STN: 12 Aug 2004

AB The invention provides methods for treating medical conditions associated with inflammation employing compds. capable of inhibiting an activity and/or a formation of an oxidant associated with the inflammation, pharmaceutical composition and inhalation devices containing such compds. Further provided are methods of identifying drug candidates for treating inflammation-associated medical conditions by inhibiting an activity and/or a formation of an oxidant associated with the inflammation, as well as methods of diagnosing such medical conditions.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:566549 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:123620

TITLE: Preparation of pyrazole derivatives as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2

INVENTOR(S): Hanau, Cathleen E.; Mershon, Serena Marie; Graneto, Matthew J.; Meyers, Marvin J.; Hegde, Shridhar G.; Buchler, Ingrid P.; Wu, Kun K.; Liu, Shuang; Nacro, Kassoom

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 265 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

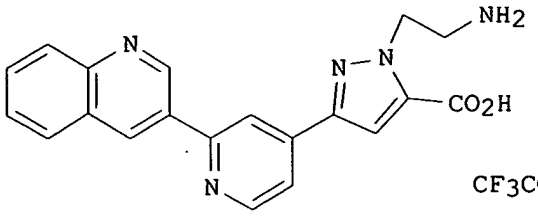
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004058176	A2	20040715	WO 2003-US40932	20031219
WO 2004058176	A3	20040916		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004152739	A1	20040805	US 2003-742494	20031219
US 2004209897	A1	20041021	US 2003-742072	20031219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-434962P P 20021220

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:123620

ED Entered STN: 15 Jul 2004

GI



I

AB Title compds. were prepared as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2 (MK-2). Thus, the title compound I was prepared in a multi-step synthesis and had IC50 for MK-2 inhibition of 0.0269 μM.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80356 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:139468
TITLE: Method of inhibiting ATF/CREB and cancer cell growth and pharmaceutical compositions for same
INVENTOR(S): Kennedy, Thomas Preston
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority D/b/a Carolinas Medical Center, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 392,122.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004019102	A1	20040129	US 2003-437477		20030514
US 2003065026	A1	20030403	US 1999-392122		19990908
US 6589987	B2	20030708			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-99390P	P	19980908
			US 1999-392122	A2	19990908

ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 2004
AB There is provided a method for inhibiting ATF/CREB and cancer cell growth using disulfiram, administered in combination with heavy metals. It was found that disulfiram disrupts transcription factor DNA binding by forming mixed disulfides with thiols within the DNA-binding region, and that this process is facilitated by metal ions. Disulfiram administered to melanoma cells in combination with copper (II) or zinc(II) decreased expression of cyclin A, reduced proliferation in vitro, and inhibited growth of melanoma cells. The combination of oral zinc gluconate and disulfiram at currently approved doses for alcoholism stabilized tumor growth in two of three patients with Stage IV metastatic melanoma, with 12 and 17 mo survivals, resp., to date, and produced a >50% reduction in hepatic metastases in one individual.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656582 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:197371
TITLE: Preparation of substituted pyridinones as modulators of p38 MAP kinase
INVENTOR(S): Devadas, Balekudru; Walker, John; Selness, Shaun R.; Boehm, Terri L.; Durley, Richard C.; Devraj, Rajesh; Hickory, Brian S.; Rucker, Paul V.; Jerome, Kevin D.; Madsen, Heather M.; Alvira, Edgardo; Promo, Michele A.; Blevis-Bal, Radhika M.; Marrufo, Laura D.; Hitchcock, Jeff; Owen, Thomas; Naing, Win; Xing, Li;

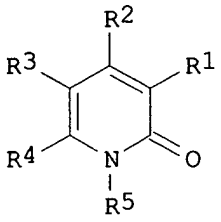
Shieh, Huey S.; Sambandam, Aruna; Liu, Shuang; Scott, Ian L.; McGee, Kevin F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1052 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068230	A1	20030821	WO 2003-US4634	20030214
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004058964	A1	20040325	US 2003-367987	20030214
BR 2003007631	A	20041221	BR 2003-7631	20030214
EP 1490064	A1	20041229	EP 2003-713478	20030214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2002-357029P P 20020214
US 2002-436915P P 20021230
WO 2003-US4634 W 20030214

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:197371
ED Entered STN: 22 Aug 2003
GI



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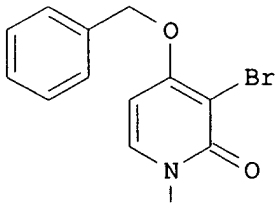


II

AB Disclosed are title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, halo, NO2, CHO, CN, CO2H, or (un)substituted (halo)alkyl, (aryl)alkoxy, aryl(alkyl), alkenyl, (aryl)alkynyl, (aryl)alkanoyl, alkoxyalkyl, or haloalkoxy; R2 = H, OH, halo, NR8R9, CO2R, or (un)substituted OSO2-alkyl, OSO2-aryl, arylalkoxy, aryloxy(alkyl), arylthio(alkoxy), arylalkynyl, alkoxy(alkoxy), alkyl, alkynyl, OCONH(CH2)n-aryl, OCON(alkyl)(CH2)n-aryl, dialkylamino, (hetero)aryl(alkyl), arylalkenyl, or heterocycloalkyl(alkyl); R3 = H, halo, alkenyl, NR6R7, NR6R7-alkyl, alkyl, or (un)substituted (aryl)alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, arylalkyl, OCONH(CH2)n-aryl, arylalkoxy, OCON(alkyl)(CH2)n-aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, or (aryl)thioalkoxy; R4 = H or (un)substituted alkyl; R5 = H, aryl, aryl(thio)alkyl, NH2, alkoxycarbonyl, alkynyl, SO2-alkyl, (hetero)cycloalkyl(alkyl), heteroaryl, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkoxy(alkyl), or alkenyl; R6 and R7 = independently H, OH, or (un)substituted (aryl)alkyl, alkoxy(alkyl), alkanoyl(alkyl), arylalkoxy, SO2-alkyl, (aryl)alkoxycarbonyl, heteroarylalkyl, or arylalkanoyl; or NR6R7 = (un)substituted (thio)morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl,

pyrrolidinyl, or piperazinyl; R8 = independently H or (un)substituted (aryl)alkyl or (aryl)alkanoyl; R9 = H or (un)substituted (aryl)alkyl, (aryl)alkanoyl, cycloalkyl(alkyl), alkenyl, heteroaryl, (alkyl)aminoalkyl, SO2Ph, or aryl; R = independently H or (un)substituted alkyl; n = 0-6; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof]. These compds. are useful for treating diseases and conditions caused or exacerbated by unregulated p38 MAP Kinase and/or TNF activity, such as inflammation, ischemia, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases (no data). Pharmaceutical compns. containing I, methods of preparing them, and methods of treatment using the compds. are also disclosed. For example, reaction of 4-benzyloxy-2(1H)-pyridone with EtBr in the presence of K2CO3 in DMF gave II. The latter inhibited MKK6-activated human p38α kinase phosphorylation of a biotinylated substrate or human p38α-induced phosphorylation of EGFRP (epidermal growth factor receptor peptide) with an IC50 in the range of 1 μM to 25 μM.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:77552 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:131112
TITLE: Methods of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using inhibitors of IκB kinase (IKK)
INVENTOR(S): Burke, James R.; Townsend, Robert M.; Qiu, Yuping; Zusi, Fred Christopher; Nadler, Steven G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 38 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 965,977.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2003022898	A1	20030130	US 2002-62847		20020201
US 2002072523	A1	20020613	US 2001-965977		20010927
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-223304P	P	20001003
			US 2001-265853P	P	20010201
			US 2001-965977	A2	20010927

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:131112
ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2003
AB The present invention describes methods of preventing and treating inflammatory and immune-related diseases or disorders using inhibitors of IκB kinase (IKK). Also described are IKK inhibitors effective for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory and immune-related diseases or disorders, as demonstrated in vivo. Further embodiments of the invention relate to specific IKK inhibitors, 4(2'-aminoethyl)amino-1,8-dimethylimidazo(1,2-a) quinoxaline and related compds.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:907183 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:379997
TITLE: Methods and compositions using dithiocarbonyl compounds, divalent metal ions, glutathione modulators, and choline phosphorylation inhibitors for the treatment of human and animal cancers
INVENTOR(S): Kiss, Zoltan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zoltan Laboratoties, LLC, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2002177583	A1	20021128	US 2001-864685		20010524
US 6756063	B2	20040629			
US 2004192656	A1	20040930	US 2004-818613		20040406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-279859P	P	20010329
			US 2001-864685	A3	20010524

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:379997
ED Entered STN: 29 Nov 2002
AB Methods and compns. for altering the viability of cells, particularly cancers in animals and humans, are disclosed. The compns. of the invention are formed from a set of components comprising one or more of the following: a dithiocarbonyl, preferably dithiocarbamate, compound; a divalent metal ion; a modulator of cellular glutathione levels; and an inhibitor of the phosphorylation of choline. The compns. induce a relatively selective and rapid effect on the viability of cancer cells by inducing a mixture of apoptotic and necrotic cell death, with the dominant pathway being apoptosis. Particularly preferred active compns. comprise all four components, although combinations of fewer components can be fully effective in certain tumors.
REFERENCE COUNT: 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:736109 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:257647
TITLE: Use of a substantially cell membrane impermeable arsenoxide compound for treating arthritis
INVENTOR(S): Hogg, Philip John; Donoghue, Neil
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unisearch Limited, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002074305	A1	20020926	WO 2002-AU310		20020319
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
EP 1379233	A1	20040114	EP 2002-704485		20020319
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
US 2004138102	A1	20040715	US 2004-472252		20040315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2001-3798	A	20010319
			WO 2002-AU310	W	20020319

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:257647
ED Entered STN: 27 Sep 2002
AB The invention provides a method of treatment and/or prophylaxis of arthritis in a vertebrate, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound A-(L-Y)p [A = at least one substantially

cell-membrane impermeable pendant group; L = linker and/or spacer group; Y = at least one arsenoxide or arsenoxide equivalent; p = 1-10; the sum total of carbon atoms in A and L together is greater than 6], or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient. Preparation of compds. of the invention is described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:610315 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:159345
TITLE: Invasomes as topical drug delivery systems for the therapy of immune system related skin diseases
INVENTOR(S): Fahr, Alfred; Mueller, Rolf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vectron Therapeutics A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1230917	A1	20020814	EP 2002-2054	20020208
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
WO 2002062316	A1	20020815	WO 2002-EP1357	20020208
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003064948	A1	20030403	US 2002-71509	20020208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10105659 A	20010208

ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 2002
AB The invention concerns invasomes that are lamellar vesicles (uni-, bi-, oligo-, multilamellar) lipid-containing vesicles that are loaded with a drug for the topical treatment of skin diseases. Lipids are neutral or anionic; drugs are selected from the group of terpenes, immunosuppressants, immunostimulants, nucleic acid, proteins, peptides, and sugars. Thus cyclosporin A invasome was prepared by mixing Phospholipon 80 and ethanol 3:1 and adding 5 weight/weight% cyclosporin A, a mixture of D-limonene, cineol and citral (10:45:45 volume/volume%) at 2 weight/weight%; the mixture was sonicated, pressed through a 200 nm polycarbonate filter; the product was 50-70 nm invasomes. The invasomes were used to treat rat models.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:594634 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:154947
TITLE: Method of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using 4-amino substituted imidazoquinoxaline, benzopyrazoloquinazoline, benzoimidazoquinoxaline and benzoimidazoquinoline inhibitors of Iκb kinase (IKK)

INVENTOR(S): Burke, James R.; Nadler, Steven; Qiu, Yuping; Townsend, Robert M.; Zusi, Fred Christopher

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002060386	A2	20020808	WO 2002-US3060	20020201
WO 2002060386	A3	20021010		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002072523	A1	20020613	US 2001-965977	20010927
CA 2436770	AA	20020808	CA 2002-2436770	20020201
EP 1363993	A2	20031126	EP 2002-714815	20020201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004529088	T2	20040924	JP 2002-560582	20020201
NO 2003003429	A	20030924	NO 2003-3429	20030731

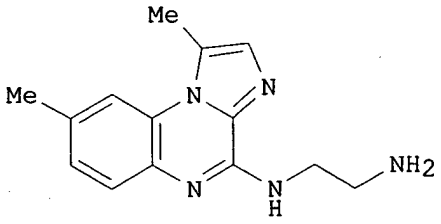
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-265853P	P	20010201
US 2001-965977	A	20010927
US 2000-223304P	P	20001003
WO 2002-US3060	W	20020201

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:154947

ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 2002

GI



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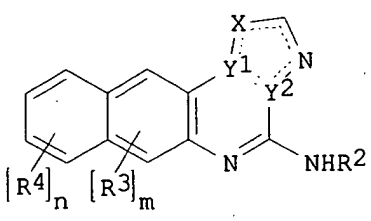
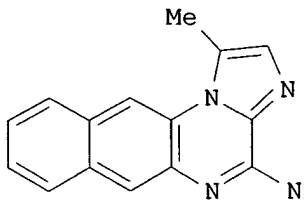


II



III

AB The title compound I and compds. II [X = NR1, CR1, S; Y1, Y2 = N, C (with

provisos); R1 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, etc.; R3, R4 = halo, alkyl, NO2, etc.; m, n = 0-2], useful in preventing and treating inflammatory and immune-related diseases or disorders using inhibitors of IκB kinase (IKK), were prepared Thus, reacting 4-chloro-1-methylbenzo[g]imidazo[1,2-a]quinoxaline (preparation given) with MeNH2 afforded 69% III which showed IC50 of 0.23 μM against IKK-1.

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:521422 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:83423
TITLE: Skin care product containing retinoids, retinoid booster and phytoestrogens in a dual compartment package
INVENTOR(S): Pillai, Sreekumar; Granger, Stewart Paton; Scott, Ian Richard; Pocalyko, David Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever P.L.C., UK; Unilever N.V.; Hindustan Lever Limited
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002053108	A2	20020711	WO 2001-EP14486	20011206
WO 2002053108	A3	20020926		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002143059	A1	20021003	US 2001-3850	20011102
CA 2431539	AA	20020711	CA 2001-2431539	20011206
EP 1349538	A2	20031008	EP 2001-990538	20011206
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
ZA 2003003936	A	20040521	ZA 2003-3936	20011206
JP 2004522728	T2	20040729	JP 2002-554059	20011206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-258457P P 20001228
WO 2001-EP14486 W 20011206

ED Entered STN: 12 Jul 2002
AB A stable skin care product contains a first composition comprising 0.001-10% a retinoid, a second composition comprising 0.0001-50% at least 1 retinoid booster and 0.001-10% a phytoestrogen. The products also contain a compartment for storing the first composition and a second compartment for storing the second composition, the first and second compartments being joined together. Synergy between genistein and daidzein and retinoids was tested. In both the studies genistein was delivered to the cells in a soluble form in DMSO/EtOH. Genistein (1 μm) alone stimulated CRABP-2 significantly. Both genistein and daidzein stimulate retinoid activity in a synergistic manner. All the retinoids tested, except retinyl acetate showed synergy with genistein and daidzein. These data support our claim that the phytoestrogenic flavonoids genistein and daidzein, when supplied to cells in a soluble form, synergistically enhanced the activity of retinoids.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:492342 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:98638
TITLE: Chinese medicine for removing freckles, comedo, and wrinkles
INVENTOR(S): Lee, Sung Ha
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea
SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000075193	A	20001215	KR 1999-19650	19990526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1999-19650	19990526

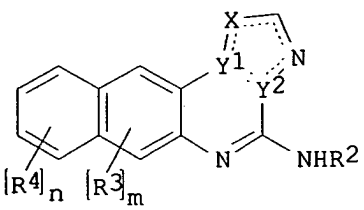
ED Entered STN: 01 Jul 2002
AB A chinese medicine is provided, which makes the skin to have a good color without side effects at a low cost. A process for preparing the chinese medicine comprises: mixing following substances, i.e., Angelica dahurica radix, Bletillae rhizoma, Persica semen, Armeniaca semen, Aconiti tuber alba, Hoelen, Atractylodes rhizoma alba, Magnolia flos, Bombyx corpus, Cuscutae semen, and Coicis semen; adding egg white, and mixing. The chinese medicine contains oxy-peucedanin, torin, isoimperatorin, phellopterin, bletilla mannan, glucomannan, olein-glycerin, linol-glycerin, amygdalin, chitin, pachymic acid, tumulosic acid, β-pachyman, atractylone, atractylol, V-A, citral, eugenol, magnoflorine.

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275989 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:309937
TITLE: Preparation of amino-substituted tetracyclic compounds as antiinflammatory agents
INVENTOR(S): Beaulieu, Francis; Ouellet, Carl; Belema, Makonen; Qiu, Yuping; Yang, Xuejie; Zusi, Fred C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028860	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US42387	20010927
WO 2002028860	A3	20020906		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2424303	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424303	20010927
AU 2002011827	A5	20020415	AU 2002-11827	20010927
EP 1325009	A2	20030709	EP 2001-979911	20010927
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004512281	T2	20040422	JP 2002-532443	20010927
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-223304P P	20001003

WO 2001-US42387 W 20010927

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:309937
ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
GI



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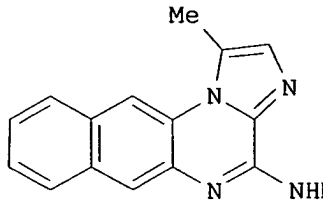


II

AB The title compds. [I; X = NR1, CR1, S; Y1, Y2 = N, C, provided that (a) when X = CR1, at least one of Y1 and Y2 = N, and (b) when one of Y1 and Y2 = C, the other of Y1 and Y2 = N and/or X = NR1 or S, so that ring A defines a 5-membered heteroaryl ring having at least two heteroatoms; R1 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, etc.; R3, R4 = halo, alkyl, NO2, etc.; m, n = 0-2] and their pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, useful in treating inflammatory and immune diseases and disorders, were prepared Thus reacting 4-chloro-1-methylbenzo[g]imidazo[1,2-a]quinoxaline (preparation given) with MeNH2 (40% in H2O) in THF afforded 69% II. The exemplified compds. I showed IC50 values of < 9 μM against TNFα production

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157589 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:210549
TITLE: Retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases
INVENTOR(S): Ward, Simon; Bavik, Claes; Cork, Michael; Tazi-Ahnini, Rachid
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Sheffield, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002015920	A2	20020228	WO 2001-GB3694	20010817
WO 2002015920	A3	20021017		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2419840	AA	20020228	CA 2001-2419840	20010817
AU 2001078632	A5	20020304	AU 2001-78632	20010817
EP 1318836	A2	20030618	EP 2001-956713	20010817
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

JP 2004506691	T2	20040304	JP 2002-520841		20010817
US 2003119715	A1	20030626	US 2002-85239		20020227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-20351	A	20000817
			WO 2001-GB3694	W	20010817

ED Entered STN: 01 Mar 2002

AB Methods and compns. are provided for treating a patient suffering from a hyperproliferative disorder or photoageing. The methods involve blocking the activity of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) in cells of the patient, and/or administering to the patient an antagonist of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) and/or lowering the endogenous level of retinoic acid (RA) in cells of said patient.

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:618459 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:190400

TITLE: Method of treating cancer using dithiocarbamate derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Kennedy, Thomas Preston

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 679,932.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001016600	A1	20010823	US 2000-735205	20001212
US 6548540	B2	20030415		
US 2003065026	A1	20030403	US 1999-392122	19990908
US 6589987	B2	20030708		
US 6706759	B1	20040316	US 2000-679932	20001005
CA 2424761	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424761	20011004
WO 2002028349	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US31142	20011004
WO 2002028349	A3	20020711		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001096610	A5	20020415	AU 2001-96610	20011004
EP 1328267	A2	20030723	EP 2001-977495	20011004
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004525079	T2	20040819	JP 2002-531975	20011004
US 2003229064	A1	20031211	US 2003-378206	20030303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-99390P	P 19980908
			US 1999-392122	A2 19990908
			US 2000-679932	A2 20001005
			US 2000-735205	A 20001212
			WO 2001-US31142	W 20011004

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:190400

ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 2001

AB Dithiocarbamate, particularly tetraethylthiuram disulfide, and thiocarbamate anions strongly inhibit the growth of cancer cells of a variety of cell types. Such inhibitory effect is enhanced by heavy metal ions such as copper ions, cytokines and ceruloplasmin. A method is presented for using tetraethylthiuram disulfide to reduce tumor growth,

and to potentiate the effect of other anticancer agents. Chelates of disulfiram with a number of metal ions, including Cu2+, Zn2+, Ag1+, or Au3+ were synthesized. During generation of disulfiram-metal complexes, chelation of metal ions from the aqueous phase was suggested by a color change in the disulfiram-containing chloroform phase (from pale yellow to brilliant golden orange with complexation of gold ions). All metal complexes showed increased antiproliferative activity compared to disulfiram, but the most active compound was formed by the complex of gold with disulfiram, which was antiproliferative at nM concns.

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228846 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:247269
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory and anti-infective nitro- and thia-fatty acids
INVENTOR(S): Ferrante, Antonio; Easton, Christopher J.; Xia, Ling
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Women's and Children's Hospital Adelaide, Australia; Peptech Pty. Ltd.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001021575	A1	20010329	WO 2000-AU1138	20000918
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1218333	A1	20020703	EP 2000-965631	20000918
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003509485	T2	20030311	JP 2001-524956	20000918
US 2003092762	A1	20030515	US 2002-100490	20020318
US 2004254240	A1	20041216	US 2004-818436	20040405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1999-2914 A	19990917
			WO 2000-AU1138 W	20000918
			US 2002-100274 B1	20020318

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:247269
ED Entered STN: 30 Mar 2001
AB The invention provides compds. NO2-A-B [A = (un)saturated C14-26 hydrocarbon chain; B = (CH2)n(COOH)m; n , m = 0-2; or A' = (un)saturated C9-26 hydrocarbon chain of 9-26 ; X = O or is absent; B' = (CH2)j(COOH)k; j = 1-3; k = 0, 1], and the derivs. thereof in which the hydrocarbon chain includes one or more than one substitution selected from OH, hydroperoxy, epoxy, and peroxy. These compds. have biol. activity, e.g. as anti-infective or anti-inflammatory agents. Pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns. are claimed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 18 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185567 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:242647
TITLE: Compositions containing ursolic acid and methods for modification of skin lipid content

INVENTOR(S): Brown, David A.; Yarosh, Daniel B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applied Genetics Incorporated Dermatics, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001017523	A1	20010315	WO 2000-US24659	20000908
W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1210075	A1	20020605	EP 2000-961668	20000908
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003508486	T2	20030304	JP 2001-521314	20000908
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-153378P P	19990910
			WO 2000-US24659 W	20000908

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2001
AB The topical use of ursolic acid compds. to alter the lipid content of mammalian skin is disclosed. The compds. can be encapsulated in liposomes and administered in this form to the skin in, for example, a lotion or a gel. The compds. are effective in, among other things, reducing the effects of aging, photoaging, and skin atrophy, including skin atrophy resulting from the topical use of retinoids and/or steroids. Compns. comprising a ursolic acid compound in combination with another therapeutically active topical compds., such as, a retinoid or a steroid, are also disclosed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185566 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:217186
TITLE: Method of treating cancer using a thiuram disulfide such as tetraethyl thiuram disulfide
INVENTOR(S): Kennedy, Thomas Preston
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001017522	A1	20010315	WO 1999-US27193	19991115
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 2003065026	A1	20030403	US 1999-392122	19990908
US 6589987	B2	20030708		
CA 2384059	AA	20010315	CA 1999-2384059	19991115
EP 1214063	A1	20020619	EP 1999-963914	19991115
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003514769	T2	20030422	JP 2001-521313	19991115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-392122 A	19990908
			US 1998-99390P P	19980908
			WO 1999-US27193 W	19991115

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2001
AB A dithiocarbamate, particularly tetra-Et thiuram disulfide, strongly inhibits the growth of cancer cells of a variety of cell types. Such inhibitory effect is enhanced by heavy metal ions (e.g. copper ions), cytokines, and ceruloplasmin. A method is presented for using tetra-Et thiuram disulfide to reduce tumor growth, and to potentiate the effect of other anticancer agents.
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:172781 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:212688
TITLE: Anti-microbial agents
INVENTOR(S): Honshio, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Figura K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001064163	A2	20010313	JP 1999-284640	19990831
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-284640	19990831

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 2001
AB Essential oils from Abies firma or Chamaecyparis obtusa or Abies oil constituents [pinene, terpinene, citral and/or bornyl acetate] are active against Streptococcus mutans, athlete's foot-related Tricophyton rubrum, Tricophyton mentagrophytes, and **acne**-causing Propionibacterium **acnes**.

L20 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:456859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:79356
TITLE: Synthetic and therapeutic methods for the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein
INVENTOR(S): Vallee, Bert L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000038654	A1	20000706	WO 1999-US30573	19991221
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-113459P P	19981223

ED Entered STN: 07 Jul 2000
AB The present invention relates to the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein and analogs thereof, their synthesis, and therapeutic

applications of them. Purified metal-free and metal-containing alpha and beta domains of metallothionein are provided. A high yield method of synthesis and purification is also provided for the metal-free and metal-containing alpha and beta domains of metallothionein. Finally, therapeutic methods are provided that use the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein to transport selected metals to specific tissues or to sequester metals from these tissues in order to treat conditions in those tissues that are ameliorated by the addition or sequestration of these metals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

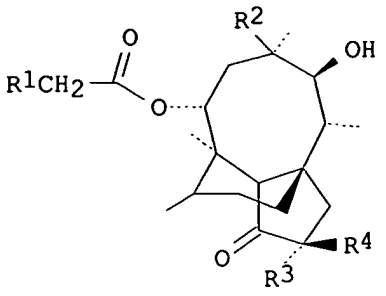
L20 ANSWER 22 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:441625 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:68909
TITLE: Mutilin 14-ester derivatives having antibacterial activity
INVENTOR(S): Brooks, Gerald; Hunt, Eric
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham P.L.C., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000037074	A1	20000629	WO 1999-EP9577	19991207

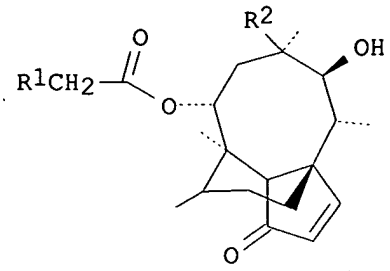
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1998-28005 A 19981218
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:68909
ED Entered STN: 30 Jun 2000
GI



I



II

AB The invention discloses compds. I and II (R1 = (un)substituted heteroaryl comprising 5-membered heteroarom. ring with ≥1 N and linked via N; R2 = vinyl, ethyl; R3 = H, OH, F; R4 = H, or R3 is H and R4). Compound preparation is included. Antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pneumoniae was determined

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 23 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:743139 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:337208
TITLE: Preparation of phorboid derivatives as protein kinase C modulators
INVENTOR(S): Driedger, Paul E.; Quick, James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procyon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 75 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,643,948.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

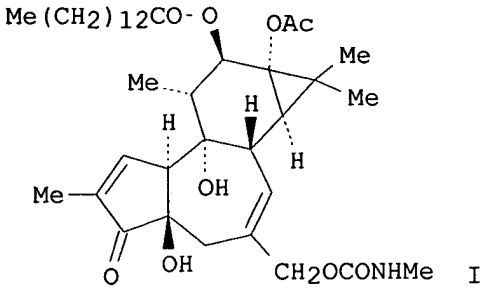
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5955501	A	19990921	US 1995-480191	19950607
JP 09221450	A2	19970826	JP 1996-318803	19870610
US 5145842	A	19920908	US 1990-559701	19900730
US 5643948	A	19970701	US 1993-120643	19930913
JP 08268961	A2	19961015	JP 1996-69274	19960228
WO 9640614	A1	19961219	WO 1996-US9710	19960607

W: JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1986-872812 B2 19860611
US 1987-61299 B2 19870610
US 1989-322881 A2 19890313
US 1989-322881 B2 19890313

US 1990-537885	B2	19900614
US 1990-559296	B2	19900730
US 1990-559701	A2	19900730
US 1990-559701	A2	19900730
US 1991-664396	A2	19910304
US 1991-664397	B2	19910304
US 1993-120643	A2	19930913
US 1993-120643	A2	19930913
JP 1987-503773	A3	19870610
US 1992-980907	A2	19921124
US 1995-472871	A	19950607
US 1995-472890	A	19950607
US 1995-480191	A	19950607
US 1995-480251	A	19950607

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:337208
ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 1999
GI



I

AB Compds. derived from phorboids of the diterpene- and benzolactam-classes are prepared with anti-inflammatory and other activities. Thus, I is prepared from phorbol 12-myristate-13-acetate and Me isocyanate. I showed antileukemic activity against HL-60 cells (IC50 = 2.6 μM). Pharmaceutical compns. containing the title compds. are described.
REFERENCE COUNT: 63 THERE ARE 63 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:592492 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:333314
TITLE: Arsenic Disrupts Cellular Levels of p53 and mdm2: A Potential Mechanism of Carcinogenesis
AUTHOR(S): Hamadeh, Hisham K.; Vargas, Maricelly; Lee, Edward; Menzel, Daniel B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Community and Environmental Medicine, University of California, Irvine, CA, 92697-1825, USA
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1999), 263(2), 446-449
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 21 Sep 1999
AB The antitumor protein p53 plays a critical role in DNA repair. Inorg. arsenic exposure is associated with a wide variety of human tumors, particularly of the skin. To investigate how inorg. arsenic might interfere with DNA repair and lead to greater incidence of **hyperkeratosis** and skin tumors, we exposed human keratinocytes (HaCaT) to environmentally relevant concns. of arsenite for 14 days.

Arsenite reduced p53 levels while concomitantly increasing the p53 regulatory protein mdm2 levels in a dose- and time-dependent manner. We propose the disruption of the p53-mdm2 loop regulating cell cycle arrest as a model for arsenic-related skin carcinogenesis and it may be important in tumors with elevated mdm2 levels. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:172578 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:227723
TITLE: In situ formation of bioadhesive polymeric material
INVENTOR(S): Dettmar, Peter William; Jolliffe, Ian Gordon; Skaugrud, Oyvind
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Reckitt & Colman Products Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9909962	A1	19990304	WO 1998-GB2410		19980810
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
GB 2328443	A1	19990224	GB 1998-17093		19980807
GB 2328443	B2	20010905			
CA 2301165	AA	19990304	CA 1998-2301165		19980810
AU 9887389	A1	19990316	AU 1998-87389		19980810
AU 737714	B2	20010830			
EP 1007015	A1	20000614	EP 1998-938785		19980810
EP 1007015	B1	20030709			
R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, SE					
BR 9811245	A	20000718	BR 1998-11245		19980810
JP 2001513549	T2	20010904	JP 2000-507353		19980810
AT 244562	E	20030715	AT 1998-938785		19980810
ES 2198062	T3	20040116	ES 1998-938785		19980810
ZA 9807516	A	19990222	ZA 1998-7516		19980820
MX 200001818	A	20001026	MX 2000-1818		20000221
US 6391294	B1	20020521	US 2000-485771		20000412
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1997-17626	A	19970821
			GB 1997-17627	A	19970821
			WO 1998-GB2410	W	19980810

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 1999

AB The invention provides a pharmaceutically acceptable polymeric material formed in situ at a body surface and a process for the preparation of material. The polymeric material is formed by applying an anionic polymer and a cationic polymer to the surface in the presence of water. Thus, an anionic solution contained sodium alginate 2, and methylparaben (preservative) 0.1 g, flavors, sweeteners, and colors q.s. and water to 100 mL. A cationic solution contained chitosan chloride (Seacure CL 211) 0.4 and methylparaben (preservative) 0.1 g, flavors, sweeteners, colors q.s. and water to 100 mL. Dissolve the Me paraben, flavors, sweeteners and colors in the water. Between 0.2 and 1 mL of each solution may be sprayed simultaneously onto the back of the throat to form a soothing protective film. This film is of particular benefit to those suffering from a sore

throat.
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 26 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:667899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:344627
TITLE: Cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in **squamous**-cell lung **cancer**
AUTHOR(S): Krepela, E.; Prochazka, J.; Karova, B.; Cermak, J.; Roubkova, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular and Cellular Pneumology, Clinic of Pneumology and Chest Surgery, Medical Faculty Hospital Bulovka, Prague, 180 71, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Neoplasma (1997), 44(4), 219-239
CODEN: NEOLA4; ISSN: 0028-2685
PUBLISHER: Slovak Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 22 Oct 1997
AB The authors investigated activities of the cysteine protease cathepsin B (CB; EC 3.4.22.1), the levels of reduced glutathione (GSH) and cysteine and the activity of γ-glutamyltransferase (γ-GT; EC 2.3.2.2.) in **squamous**-cell lung **carcinoma** (SQCLC) and the lung parenchyma specimens from surgically treated patients. The basal CB activity, assayed in tissue exts. in the absence of exogenous activators, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. The residual CB activity, remaining in tissue exts. after preincubation at 37°, was not any longer significantly different in SQCLC and the lungs. The inhibited CB activity, calculated as the difference between the basal and residual CB activities, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. In the case of the cysteine protease cathepsin C (CC; EC 3.4.14.1), neither the basal nor the residual nor the inhibited CC activities in SQCLC and the lung were significantly different. Compared to CC, the powerfulness of endogenous cysteine protease inhibitors to inhibit CB was much higher in both SQCLC and the lung. The cysteine protease inhibitors from SQCLC and the lung which effectively inhibited CB could be related to the inhibitors with an apparent Mr ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. Isoelec. focusing studies indicated significant differences in the progress of inhibition of the activity of CB isoforms in SQCLC and lung parenchyma exts. The levels of both GSH and Cys were significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung and the level of GSH was significantly higher in Stage III tumors compared to Stage I tumors. The activity of γ-GT was not significantly different in SQCLC and the lung but it was significantly higher in Stage I tumors compared to Stage III tumors and showed a significant neg. correlation with GSH level in SQCLC. Dithiothreitol did not increase the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which indicates that reversibly oxidized forms of CB do not accumulate in the tumors and the lungs. The basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung was competitively inhibited by Cys. Moreover, increasing Cys concns. had a modulatory effect on the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which was featured by Cys-induced inhibition of CB activity and by subsequent Cys-effected recovery of CB activity from its previous inhibition by Cys.
REFERENCE COUNT: 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:875008 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:8400
TITLE: Bis(aryloxy)alkanes as inhibitors of phospholipase A2 enzymes
INVENTOR(S): Perrier, Helene; Prasit, Petpiboon; Street, Ian; Wang, Zhaoyin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Frosst Canada, Inc., Can.
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

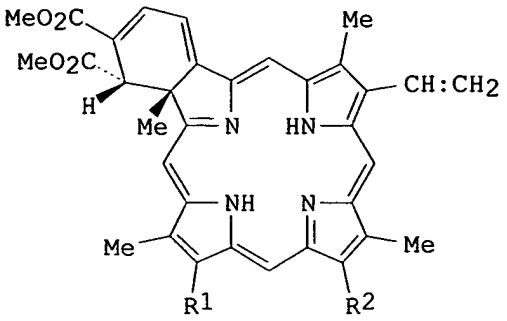
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5453443	A	19950926	US 1994-277854	19940720
CA 2153739	AA	19960121	CA 1995-2153739	19950712

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-277854 A 19940720
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:8400
ED Entered STN: 25 Oct 1995
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Compds. having the formula I [R1, R2, R3, R6 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R8, R9, R14 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R10, R15, R16, R17 = H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R11 = e.g., C1-6-alkyl; R12 = H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R13 = perfluoro-C1-6-alkyl; A, B = bond, O, S, SO, SO2; Q = e.g, CH(OH)R13, COR16; X1 = O, S, SO, SO2; Z = H or phenyl-(R14)3; m = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; p and q are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8] are inhibitors of the PLA2 enzymes. These compds. are useful as anti-allergic, anti-asthmatic, they are also useful in treating various inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, bursitis, **psoriasis**; immunoinflammatory disorders such as contact dermatitis, irritable bowel disease and the like. Thus, e.g., to a solution of 1-(2-hydroxy-4-{3-[4-(1-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl)phenoxy]propoxy}-3-propylphenyl)ethanone and 3-mercaptopropionic acid was added BF3.OEt2; workup and salt formation afforded 3-(1-{4-[3-(4-acetyl-3-hydroxy-2-propylphenoxy)propoxy]phenyl}-4-phenylbutylthio)propionic acid sodium salt (Na.II) which inhibited unesterified arachidonic acid release at a concentration range of 0.5 to 10 μM. Pharmaceutical formulations were given.

L20 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:56942 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:56942
TITLE: Photodynamic killing of human **squamous** cell **carcinoma** cells using a monoclonal antibody-photosensitizer conjugate
AUTHOR(S): Jiang, Frank N.; Liu, Daniel J.; Neyndorff, Herma; Chester, Michael; Jiang, Shiyi; Levy, Julia G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1991), 83(17), 1218-25
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 1992
GI



I, R^1=$(CH_2)_2CO_2Me$, R^2=$(CH_2)_2CO_2H$

II, R^1=$(CH_2)_2CO_2H$, R^2=$(CH_2)_2CO_2Me$

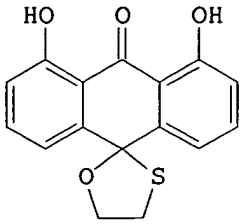
AB Procedures were developed in which the photosensitizer benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD) (I or II) can be covalently linked to carrier mols. of modified PVA to produce water-soluble PVA-BPD conjugates with a mol. weight of .apprx. 30 kDa. These carriers are covalently linked to monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) using heterobifunctional linking agents. Such a conjugate is described, in which the MoAb (5E8) has specificity for a glycoprotein detected on human **squamous** cell **carcinomas** of the lung. The conjugates produced were covalently linked and retained both their photosensitizing and antigen-binding activities. The MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate, in the presence of 10% fetal calf serum, exhibited highly enhanced phototoxic killing of the target cell line (A549) over that exhibited by free BPD or a control MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate. These results demonstrate the selectivity and specificity of this MoAb conjugate.

L20 ANSWER 29 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:573808 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:173808
TITLE: Thio-containing anthralin analogs for the treatment of **psoriasis**, and their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions, and use
INVENTOR(S): Bruce, John Malcolm
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Victoria University of Manchester, UK
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 314405	A1	19890503	EP 1988-309938	19881021
EP 314405	B1	19920318		
R: ES, GR				
WO 8903822	A1	19890505	WO 1988-GB912	19881021
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8826060	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26060	19881021
AU 628304	B2	19920917		
ZA 8807905	A	19900328	ZA 1988-7905	19881021
EP 386050	A1	19900912	EP 1988-909353	19881021
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 03502686	T2	19910620	JP 1988-508627	19881021

AT 73766	E	19920415	AT 1988-309938		19881021
ES 2038307	T3	19930716	ES 1988-309938		19881021
US 4927845	A	19900522	US 1989-377835		19890815
US 4997961	A	19910305	US 1990-484572		19900226
DK 9000986	A	19900420	DK 1990-986		19900420
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1987-24799	A	19871022
			GB 1987-24800	A	19871022
			EP 1988-309938	A	19881021
			WO 1988-GB912	A	19881021
			US 1989-377835	A2	19890815

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 111:173808
ED Entered STN: 10 Nov 1989
GI



I

AB Anthralin analogs containing a thio substituent, useful for treating **psoriasis** (no data), are prepared Bromination of anthralin in CS2 gave 77.5% 10-bromo derivative, which reacted with HSCH2CH2OH in CH2Cl2 to give 90% 10-(2-hydroxyethylthio) derivative Cyclization of this using DDQ in CH2Cl2 under N gave 75% dihydroxyanthracenedione ethylene hemithioketal I.

L20 ANSWER 30 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:400855 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:855
TITLE: Effect of drugs on histamine radio-enzyme assay
AUTHOR(S): Harvima, Rauno J.; Harvima, Ilkka T.; Kajander, E. Olavi; Penttila, Ilkka M.; Horsmanheimo, Maija; Fraki, Jorma E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Kuopio, Kuopio, Finland
SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta (1989), 180(3), 231-9
CODEN: CCATAR; ISSN: 0009-8981
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 08 Jul 1989
AB The effects of >200 drugs and other compds. on histamine radioenzymic assay were studied. Some muscle relaxants (e.g. alcuronium), some sympathomimetics (e.g., dopamine, isoxsuprine, tyramine, and possibly phenylethylamine), antimalarial drugs, procaine, procainamide, Berenil, and serotonin interfered with this assay. In some special cases potentially inhibitory drugs were some muscle relaxants (e.g., vecuronium, pancuronium, and tubocarine), antidepressants, antihistamines (e.g., cimetidine, ranitidine, and diphenhydramine), chinidin, disopyramide, tolazoline, and salazosulfapyridine.

L20 ANSWER 31 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:108188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:108188
TITLE: Antiinflammatory drug inhibiting interleukin-1 release
INVENTOR(S): Ku, George; Doherty, Niall
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 4 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 284879	A2	19881005	EP 1988-104085	19880315
EP 284879	A3	19901017		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4870101	A	19890926	US 1988-151521	19880218
ZA 8801804	A	19881026	ZA 1988-1804	19880314
AU 8813161	A1	19880915	AU 1988-13161	19880316
AU 601554	B2	19900913		
DK 8801436	A	19880918	DK 1988-1436	19880316
JP 63258410	A2	19881025	JP 1988-62073	19880317
JP 2650039	B2	19970903		
US 5011857	A	19910430	US 1989-387328	19890728
US 5034412	A	19910723	US 1990-629798	19901219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-26587 A	19870317
			US 1988-151521 A	19880218
			US 1989-387328 A3	19890728

ED Entered STN: 03 Apr 1989
AB Methods for inhibiting the release of interleukin-1 and for alleviating interleukin-1-mediated conditions, such as IL-1-mediated inflammation, comprise administration of an antioxidant such as disulfiram, tetrakis[3-(2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyloxymethyl]methane or 2,4-diisobutyl-6-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol. The lipopolysaccharide-stimulated in vitro release of interleukin-1 from mouse peritoneal macrophages was inhibited by 79% when the mice were administered orally 100 mg disulfiram/kg, 40, 24 and 16 h prior to collection of the macrophages.

L20 ANSWER 32 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:563075 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:163075
TITLE: Effect of exogenous glutathione on tumor progression in the murine skin multistage carcinogenesis model
AUTHOR(S): Rotstein, Joel B.; Slaga, Thomas J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cancer Cent., Univ. Texas Syst., Smithville, TX, 78957, USA
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1988), 9(9), 1547-51
CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1988
AB Oxidative stress has been suggested to play an integral role in the **cancer** process. It may be particularly significant during tumor progression, where there is likely to be a large amount of free radicals generated by infiltrating inflammatory cells and dying tumor cells. In order to test this hypothesis, a variety of free radical scavengers and antioxidants were assessed for their ability to inhibit tumor progression. The murine skin multistage carcinogenesis model was used to generate papillomas, which are a population of putative precancerous lesions. Various test agents were applied topically to papillomas in order to determine if they would decrease the incidence of the malignant lesion, **squamous** cell **carcinoma**. The agents tested included: GSH, BHA, vitamin E, copper(II) (3,5-diisopropylsalicylate)2, sodium benzoate, N-acetyl cysteine and disulfiram. Under the conditions of the expts., only GSH and disulfiram inhibited tumor progression to a significant degree. Addnl. studies indicated that GSH prevented **cancer** development in a dose-dependent manner. Another experiment demonstrated that when papillomas received repeated topical applications of diethylmaleate, a GSH-depleting agent, tumor progression was enhanced. Collectively these data suggest that sufficient glutathione levels may be

important in preventing **cancer** formation.

L20 ANSWER 33 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:503717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:103717
TITLE: Effects of multiple putative anticarcinogens on the carcinogenicity of trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole
AUTHOR(S): Dunsford, Harold A.; Dolan, Patrick M.; Seed, John L.; Bueding, Ernest
CORPORATE SOURCE: Health Sci. Cent., Univ. Texas, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SOURCE: JNCI, Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1984), 73(1), 161-8
CODEN: JJIND8; ISSN: 0198-0157
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 29 Sep 1984
AB In an attempt to dissociate the chemotherapeutic from the carcinogenic properties of the antischistosomal and antitrypanosomal nitrovinylfuran SQ 18506 (trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole) [28754-68-9], potential inhibitors of carcinogenesis were administered to female outbred CD-1 mice before and during exposure to SQ18506. The compds. tested were ascorbic acid [50-81-7], etretinate [54350-48-0], butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) [25013-16-5], cysteamine [60-23-1], cysteine [52-90-4] dimercaprol [59-52-9], disulfiram [**97-77-8**], 1,4-dithiothreitol [3483-12-3], reduced glutathione [70-18-8], and spermidine [124-20-9]. The primary types of tumors observed were **squamous** cell **carcinomas** of the stomach and thymic and nonthymic lymphomas. BHA reduced the incidence of malignant tumors to control levels, whereas cysteine hydrochloride, spermidine phosphate, and disulfirmam reduced the incidence of chemical induced tumors by 42, 34, and 32%, resp. Although cysteamine and disulfiram had no or only a modest effect on the overall incidence of tumors, the data suggested possible tissue-specific anticarcinogenic properties for these agents. Of the 8 antioxidants tested, only 1 had marked anticarcinogenic properties against SQ18506. These data indicate that antioxidant properties alone cannot account for the anticarcinogenic activity of the compds. tested. Coadministration of the anticarcinogen BHA with SQ18506 also blocked the chemotherapeutic effects of this agent on female CD-1 mice infected with Schistosoma mansoni.

```
=> save
ENTER L#, L# RANGE, ALL, OR (END):all
ENTER NAME OR (END):L10085239/l
L# LIST L1-L20 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'L10085239/L'

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005
L1             1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2             1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3             1 S CITRAL/CN
L4             1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
L5             1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6             1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005
L7          9972 S L1-L6
                 E PSORIASIS
L8         11713 S E3, E10, E12
                 E ACNE VULGARIS
L9          5735 S E2
                 E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
                 E SOLAR KERATOSIS
                 E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
                 E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
                 E ICHTHYOSES
L10          728 S E3-E7
                 E HYPERKERATOSIS
L11         1060 S E1-E4
L12         2418 S ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKE
L13         2305 S XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?
L14        15177 S (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
L15           26 S L10 AND L13
L16         3007 S L10 OR L13
L17         2499 S L11 OR L12
L18        35753 S L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19            4 S L7 (L) L18
L20           33 S L7 AND L18

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:38:20 ON 03 FEB 2005

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:43:19 ON 03 FEB 2005

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:43:54 ON 03 FEB 2005

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:46:58 ON 03 FEB 2005
                 SAVE ALL L10085239/L

=>
```

10/085,239
Search Notes
2/3/05

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptalar1614

PASSWORD:
* * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 16:50:37 ON 03 FEB 2005
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:50:37 ON 03 FEB 2005

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.18	45.59

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:58:39 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:59:07 ON 03 FEB 2005
ACTIVATE L10085239/L

```
L1  (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOL
L2  (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHE
L3  (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CITRAL/CN
L4  (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPI
L5  (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/C
L6  (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN
L7  (      9972)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR
L8  (     11713)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PSORIASIS/BI OR  PSORIATIC/BI
L9  (      5735)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ACNE/BI
L10 (       728)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ICHTHYOSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM
L11 (      1060)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERA
L12 (      2418)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?)
L13 (      2305)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS O
L14 (     15177)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCI
L15 (        26)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L13
L16 (      3007)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L13
L17 (      2499)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
L18 (     35753)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19 (         4)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) L18
L20 (        33)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L18
```

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:59:30 ON 03 FEB 2005

```
L21        3287 S CARBENOXOLONE? OR CARBENEOXOLONE? OR CARBENOXALONE? OR BIOGAS
L22        2661 S PHENYLARSINE OXIDE? OR OXOPHENYLARSINE? OR (PHENYL (L) (ARSEN
L23        5383 S CITRAL? OR (DIMETHYL (L) OCTADIENAL) OR "3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6-OCT
L24        6887 S "4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR (METHYL (L) PYRAZOLE) OR FOMEPIZOLE?
L25       11851 S DISULPHIRAM? OR DISULFIRAM? OR (TETRAETHYLTHIURAM DISULFIDE)
L26        1938 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"
             E PSORIASIS
L27       69781 S E3
             E ACNE VULGARIS
L28       37057 S E2 OR ACNEIFORM? OR ACNE VULGARIS
L29       31141 S ?KERATOSIS? OR ?KERATOS? OR ACTINIC KERATOS? OR SOLAR KERATOS
L30        8345 S HYPERKERATOS?
             E (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
```

```
L31     2917471 S (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:23 ON 03 FEB 2005
               SAVE ALL L10085239/L

=> e ichythyoses
E1            2     ICC/BI
E2            2     ICCA/BI
E3            0 --> ICHYTHYOSES/BI
E4           26     ICI/BI
E5            1     ICL/BI
E6            3     ICLM/BI
E7            1     ICLUDES/BI
E8           38     ICM/BI
E9            2     ICMO/BI
E10           1     ICNC/BI
E11           1     ICNMG/BI
E12           1     ICNS/BI

=> s ichythyoses or ichythyosis or ichythyos? or xeroderm? or vesciculobull?
              0 ICHYTHYOSES
              0 ICHYTHYOSIS
              0 ICHYTHYOS?
              0 XERODERM?
              0 VESCICULOBULL?
L32           0 ICHYTHYOSES OR ICHYTHYOSIS OR ICHYTHYOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICU
                LOBULL?

=> file medline biosis embase wpids
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    0.30      45.71

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005
Copyright (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

=> e ichythyoses
E1            1     ICHYTHYORNIS/BI
E2            1     ICHYTHYOSAN/BI
E3            1 --> ICHYTHYOSES/BI
E4            7     ICHYTHYOSIFORM/BI
E5            1     ICHYTHYOSIFORME/BI
E6            8     ICHYTHYOSIS/BI
E7            1     ICHYTHYOTHEREOL/BI
E8            1     ICHYTHYOTOXICITY/BI
E9            1     ICHYTHYSTOMA/BI
E10           2     ICHYTOSE/BI
E11           4     ICHYTOSIS/BI
E12           1     ICHZ/BI

=> s e3-e6
L33          17 (ICHYTHYOSES/BI OR ICHYTHYOSIFORM/BI OR ICHYTHYOSIFORME/BI OR
                ICHYTHYOSIS/BI)

=> s ichythos? or xeroderm? or vesciculobull?
L34       10061 ICHYTHOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULL?
```

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:58:39 ON 03 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:59:07 ON 03 FEB 2005
               ACTIVATE L10085239/L
               ---------
L1   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOL
L2   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHE
L3   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CITRAL/CN
L4   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPI
L5   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/C
L6   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN
L7   (      9972)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR
L8   (     11713)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PSORIASIS/BI OR  PSORIATIC/BI
L9   (      5735)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ACNE/BI
L10  (       728)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ICHTHYOSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM
L11  (      1060)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERA
L12  (      2418)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?)
L13  (      2305)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS O
L14  (     15177)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCI
L15  (        26)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L13
L16  (      3007)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L13
L17  (      2499)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
L18  (     35753)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19  (         4)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) L18
L20  (        33)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L18
               ---------

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:59:30 ON 03 FEB 2005
L21         3287 S CARBENOXOLONE? OR CARBENEOXOLONE? OR CARBENOXALONE? OR BIOGAS
L22         2661 S PHENYLARSINE OXIDE? OR OXOPHENYLARSINE? OR (PHENYL (L) (ARSEN
L23         5383 S CITRAL? OR (DIMETHYL (L) OCTADIENAL) OR "3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6-OCT
L24         6887 S "4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR (METHYL (L) PYRAZOLE) OR FOMEPIZOLE?
L25        11851 S DISULPHIRAM? OR DISULFIRAM? OR (TETRAETHYLTHIURAM DISULFIDE)
L26         1938 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"
                 E PSORIASIS
L27        69781 S E3
                 E ACNE VULGARIS
L28        37057 S E2 OR ACNEIFORM? OR ACNE VULGARIS
L29        31141 S ?KERATOSIS? OR ?KERATOS? OR ACTINIC KERATOS? OR SOLAR KERATOS
L30         8345 S HYPERKERATOS?
                 E (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
L31      2917471 S (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:23 ON 03 FEB 2005
                 SAVE ALL L10085239/L
                 E ICHYTHYOSES
L32             0 S ICHYTHYOSES OR ICHYTHYOSIS OR ICHYTHYOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESC

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005
                 E ICHYTHYOSES
L33            17 S E3-E6
L34         10061 S ICHYTHOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULL?

=> s l21 or l22 or l23 or l24 or l25 or l26
L35        31806 L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26

=> s l27 or l28 or l29 or l30 or l31 or l33 or l34
L36      3038738 L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L33 OR L34

=> s l35 (L) l36
L37          713 L35 (L) L36
```

```
=> s 135 and 136
L38       1267 L35 AND L36

=> s 137 and (therapeutic or therap? or pharmaceutic?)
L39        169 L37 AND (THERAPEUTIC OR THERAP? OR PHARMACEUTIC?)

=> remove duplicates
DUPLICATES IS NOT VALID HERE
The DELETE command is used to remove various items stored by the
system.

To delete a saved query, saved answer set, saved L-number list, SDI
request, batch request, mailing list, or user-defined cluster, format,
or search field, enter the name.  The name may include ?  for left,
right, or simultaneous left and right truncation.

Examples:

  DELETE BIO?/Q          - delete query names starting with BIO
  DELETE ?DRUG/A         - delete answer set names ending with DRUG
  DELETE ?ELEC?/L        - delete L-number lists containing ELEC
  DELETE ANTICOAG/S      - delete SDI request
  DELETE ENZYME/B        - delete batch request
  DELETE .MYCLUSTER      - delete user-defined cluster
  DELETE .MYFORMAT       - delete user-defined display format
  DELETE .MYFIELD        - delete user-defined search field
  DELETE NAMELIST MYLIST - delete mailing list

To delete an ordered document or an offline print, enter its
number.

Examples:

  DELETE P123001C        - delete print request
  DELETE D134002C        - delete document order request

To delete an individual L-number or range of L-numbers, enter the
L-number or L-number range.  You may also enter DELETE LAST followed
by a number, n, to delete the last n L-numbers.  RENUMBER or
NORENUMBER may also be explicitly specified to override the value of
SET RENUMBER.

Examples:

  DELETE L21             - delete a single L-number
  DELETE L3-L6           - delete a range of L-numbers
  DELETE LAST 4          - delete the last 4 L-numbers
  DELETE L33-            - delete L33 and any higher L-number
  DELETE -L55            - delete L55 and any lower L-number
  DELETE L2-L6 RENUMBER - delete a range of L-numbers and
                          renumber remaining L-numbers
  DELETE RENUMBER        - renumber L-numbers after deletion of
                          intermediate L-numbers

Entire sets of saved items, SDI requests, batch requests, user-defined
items, or E-numbers can be deleted.

Examples:

  DELETE SAVED/Q - delete all saved queries
  DELETE SAVED/A - delete all saved answer sets
  DELETE SAVED/L - delete all saved L-number lists
  DELETE SAVED   - delete all saved queries, answer sets,
```

```
                    and L-number lists
  DELETE SAVED/S - delete all SDI requests
  DELETE SAVED/B - delete all batch requests
  DELETE CLUSTER - delete all user-defined clusters
  DELETE FORMAT  - delete all user-defined display formats
  DELETE FIELD   - delete all user-defined search fields
  DELETE SELECT  - delete all E-numbers
  DELETE HISTORY - delete all L-numbers and restart the
                    session at L1

To delete an entire multifile SDI request, enter DELETE and
the name of the request.  To delete a component from the
multifile SDI, enter DELETE and the name of the component.

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:58:39 ON 03 FEB 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:59:07 ON 03 FEB 2005
               ACTIVATE L10085239/L
               ---------
L1   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOL
L2   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHE
L3   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CITRAL/CN
L4   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPI
L5   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/C
L6   (         1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN
L7   (      9972)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR
L8   (     11713)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PSORIASIS/BI OR  PSORIATIC/BI
L9   (      5735)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ACNE/BI
L10  (       728)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ICHTHYOSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM
L11  (      1060)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERA
L12  (      2418)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?)
L13  (      2305)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS O
L14  (     15177)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCI
L15  (        26)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L13
L16  (      3007)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L13
L17  (      2499)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
L18  (     35753)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19  (         4)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) L18
L20  (        33)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L18
               ---------

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:59:30 ON 03 FEB 2005
L21         3287 S CARBENOXOLONE? OR CARBENEOXOLONE? OR CARBENOXALONE? OR BIOGAS
L22         2661 S PHENYLARSINE OXIDE? OR OXOPHENYLARSINE? OR (PHENYL (L) (ARSEN
L23         5383 S CITRAL? OR (DIMETHYL (L) OCTADIENAL) OR "3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6-OCT
L24         6887 S "4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR (METHYL (L) PYRAZOLE) OR FOMEPIZOLE?
L25        11851 S DISULPHIRAM? OR DISULFIRAM? OR (TETRAETHYLTHIURAM DISULFIDE)
L26         1938 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"
                 E PSORIASIS
L27        69781 S E3
                 E ACNE VULGARIS
L28        37057 S E2 OR ACNEIFORM? OR ACNE VULGARIS
L29        31141 S ?KERATOSIS? OR ?KERATOS? OR ACTINIC KERATOS? OR SOLAR KERATOS
L30         8345 S HYPERKERATOS?
                 E (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
L31      2917471 S (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:23 ON 03 FEB 2005
               SAVE ALL L10085239/L
               E ICHYTHYOSES
L32            0 S ICHYTHYOSES OR ICHYTHYOSIS OR ICHYTHYOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESC
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     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005
                E ICHYTHYOSES
L33           17 S E3-E6
L34        10061 S ICHYTHOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULL?
L35        31806 S L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26
L36      3038738 S L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L33 OR L34
L37          713 S L35 (L) L36
L38         1267 S L35 AND L36
L39          169 S L37 AND (THERAPEUTIC OR THERAP? OR PHARMACEUTIC?)

=> s l37 (L) (hyperprolif?)
L40           39 L37 (L) (HYPERPROLIF?)

=> d cost
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES                                         7.89      51.80
NETWORK CHARGES                                         0.36       2.16
                                                      -------    -------
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     8.25      53.96

IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 16:55:52 ON 03 FEB 2005


=> d l40 ibib ed abs

L40  ANSWER 1 OF 39  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2001:522004  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PREV200100522004
TITLE:               Pharmaceutical compositions comprising disulfiram.
AUTHOR(S):           Marikovsky, Moshe [Inventor, Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Mazkeret Batya, Israel
                     ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co Ltd., Rehovot,
                     Israel
PATENT INFORMATION:  US 6288110 September 11, 2001
SOURCE:              Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
                     Office Patents, (Sep. 11, 2001) Vol. 1250, No. 2. e-file.
                     CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Patent
LANGUAGE:            English
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 7 Nov 2001
                     Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002
ED   Entered STN: 7 Nov 2001
     Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002
AB   Disulfiram (tetraethylthiuram disulfide) is
     shown to inhibit angiogenesis and to be useful in the treatment of
     angiogenesis-dependent disorders, including neoplasms, and to
     prevent cell hyperproliferation and formation of clots along or
     around medical devices.


=> d l40 1-39 ibib ed abs
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 142.70 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:n
REQUEST CANCELED

=> d scan

L40  39  ANSWERS  WPIDS  COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN   2002-065496 [09]   WPIDS
TI   New phenylacetic or heteroarylacetic acid derivatives useful for the
     treating e.g. skin diseases, diabetes, cancers, eye disorders,
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